The National Parks: Index 1985

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The National Parks: Index 1985

Produced by the Office of Public Affairs
and the Division of Publications
National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 1985

National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under United States administration.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402

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Part 1

Introduction

Grand Canyon National Park

Lincoln Memorial

The National Park System of the United States, now in the early years of its second century, comprises 337 areas covering some 79 million acres in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan, and the Virgin Islands. These areas are of such national significance as to justify special recognition and protection in accordance with various acts of Congress.

By Act of March 1, 1872, Congress established Yellowstone National Park in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming "as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" and placed it "under exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior." The founding of Yellowstone National Park began a worldwide national park movement. Today more than 100 nations contain some 1,200 national parks or equivalent preserves.

In the years following the establishment of Yellowstone, the United States authorized additional national parks and monuments, most of them carved from the federal lands of the West. These, also, were administered by the Department of the Interior, while other monuments and natural and historical areas were administered as separate units by the War Department and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. No single agency provided unified management of the varied federal parklands.

In an Act signed on August 25, 1916, Congress established in the Department of the Interior the National Park Service to provide cohesive administration of such areas under the Department's jurisdiction. The Act says: "The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations . . . by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

An Executive Order in 1933 transferred 63 national monuments and military sites from the Forest Service and the War Department to the National Park Service. This action was a major step in the development of today's

truly national system of parks—a system that includes areas of historical as well as scenic and scientific importance.

Congress declared in the General Authorities Act of 1970 "that the National Park System, which began with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, has since grown to include superlative natural, historic, and recreation areas in every region . . . and that it is the purpose of this Act to include all such areas in the System. . . ."

Additions to the National Park System are now generally made through acts of Congress, and national parks can be created only through such acts. But the President has authority, under the Antiquities Act of 1906, to proclaim national monuments on lands already under federal jurisdiction. The Secretary of the Interior is usually asked by Congress for his recommendations on proposed additions to the System. The Secretary is counseled by the National Park System Advisory Board, composed of private citizens, which advises him on possible additions to the System and policies for its management.

Nomenclature of Park System Areas

The diversity of the parks is reflected in the variety of titles given to them. These include such designations as national park, national preserve, national monument, national memorial, national historic site, national seashore, and national battlefield park.

Although some titles are self-explanatory, others have been used in many different ways. For example, the title "national monument" has been given to great natural reservations, historic military fortifications, prehistoric ruins, fossil sites, and to the Statue of Liberty.

In recent years, Congress and the National Park Service have attempted, with some success, to simplify the nomenclature and to establish basic criteria for use of the different official titles. Brief definitions of the most common titles follow.

Areas added to the National Park System for their natural values are expanses or features of land or water of great scenic and scientific quality and are usually designated as national parks, monuments, preserves, seashores, lakeshores, or riverways. Such areas contain one or more distinctive attributes such as forest, grassland, tundra, desert, estuary, or river systems; they may contain "windows" on the past for a view of geological history, imposing landforms such as mountains, mesas, thermal areas, and caverns, and they may be habitats of abundant or rare wildlife and plantlife.

Generally, a **national park** covers a large area. It contains a variety of resources and encompasses sufficient land or water to ensure adequate protection of the resources.

A **national monument** is intended to preserve at least one nationally significant resource. It is usually smaller than a national park and lacks its diversity of attractions.

In 1974, Big Cypress and Big Thicket were authorized as the first **national preserves**. This category is established primarily for the protection of certain resources. Activities such as hunting and fishing or the extraction of minerals and fuels may be permitted if they do not jeopardize the natural values.

Preserving shoreline areas and off-shore islands, the **national lakeshores** and **national seashores** focus on the preservation of natural values while at the same time providing water-oriented recreation. Although national lakeshores can be established on any natural freshwater lake, the existing four are all located on the Great Lakes. The national seashores are on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts.

National rivers and **wild and scenic riverways** preserve ribbons of land bordering on free-flowing streams which have not been dammed, channelized, or otherwise altered by man. Besides preserving rivers in their natural state, these areas provide opportunities for outdoor activities such as hiking, canoeing, and hunting.

National scenic trails are generally long-distance footpaths winding through areas of natural beauty.

Although best known for its great scenic parks, more than half the areas of the National Park System preserve places and commemorate persons, events, and activities important in the Nation's history. These range from archeological sites associated with prehistoric Indian civilizations to sites related to the lives of modern Americans. Historical areas are customarily preserved or restored to reflect their appearance during the period of their greatest historical significance.

In recent years, **national historic site** has

been the title most commonly applied by Congress in authorizing the addition of such areas to the National Park System. A wide variety of titles—**national military park, national battlefield park, national battlefield site**, and **national battlefield**—has been used for areas associated with American military history. But other areas such as **national monuments** and **national historical parks** may include features associated with military history. **National historical parks** are commonly areas of greater physical extent and complexity than national historic sites. The lone **international historic site** refers to a site relevant to both U.S. and Canadian history.

The title **national memorial** is most often used for areas that are primarily commemorative. But they need not be sites or structures historically associated with their subjects. For example, the home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., is a national historic site, but the Lincoln Memorial in the District of Columbia is a national memorial.

Several areas administered by National Capital Region whose titles do not include the words national memorial are nevertheless classified as memorials. These are John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Lincoln Memorial, Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac, Theodore Roosevelt Island, Thomas Jefferson Memorial, and the Washington Monument—all in the District of Columbia.

Originally, **national recreation areas** in the Park System were units surrounding reservoirs impounded by dams built by other federal agencies. The National Park Service manages many of these areas under cooperative agreements. The concept of recreational areas has grown to encompass other lands and waters set aside for recreational use by acts of Congress and now includes major areas in urban centers. There are also national recreation areas outside the National Park System that are administered by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

National parkways encompass ribbons of land flanking roadways and offer an opportunity for leisurely driving through areas of scenic interest. They are not designed for high speed travel. Besides the areas set aside as parkways, other units of the National Park System include parkways within their boundaries.

Two areas of the National Park System have been set aside primarily as sites for the **performing arts**. These are Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, Virginia, America's first such national park, and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, D.C. Two historical areas, Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, D.C., and Chamizal National Memorial, Texas, also provide facilities for the performing arts.

Designation of Wilderness Areas

In the Wilderness Act of 1964, Congress directed three federal agencies, including the National Park Service, to study certain lands within their jurisdiction to determine the suitability of these lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

By subsequent legislation, Congress has designated **wilderness areas** in many units of the National Park System. This designation (noted in this booklet in the listing by states) does not remove wilderness lands from the parks, but it does ensure that they will be managed to retain their "primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation. . . ."

The Act provides, generally, that "there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area . . . and (except for emergency uses) no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation." Wilderness areas are open to hiking and, in some cases, horseback riding, primitive camping, and similar pursuits.

Parks in the Nation's Capital

As the Nation's Capital, Washington has a unique park system. Most of the public parks are administered by the Federal Government through National Capital Region of the National Park Service.

National Capital Region has inherited duties originally assigned to three Federal Commissioners appointed by President George Washington in 1790. The city's parks were administered by a variety of federal agencies until this responsibility was assigned to the National Park Service under the Reorganization Act of 1933. Most parklands in the city are included in the federal holdings, although

the District of Columbia also operates parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities.

National Capital Region also administers several National Park System units in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, which are shown in this booklet in the listing by states.

Large Additions in Alaska

The acreage of the National Park System has more than doubled during the past few years because of one factor—the huge additions made in Alaska. On June 30, 1977, the size of the Park System was approximately 31.3 million acres. On December 1, 1978, President Jimmy Carter exercised his authority under the Antiquities Act of 1906 to proclaim as units of the National Park System 11 new national monuments in Alaska and to make substantial additions to two existing monuments. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which became law on December 2, 1980, altered boundaries of those units and redesignated most of them as national parks and national preserves. Following that enactment, the acreage of the National Park System stood at approximately 79 million, with about 47.1 million of the new additions in Alaska.

Related Areas

Besides the National Park System three groups of areas exist—Affiliated Areas, the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Trails System—that are closely linked in importance and purpose to those areas managed by the National Park Service. Except for those wild and scenic rivers administered by the National Park Service, these areas are not units of the National Park System, yet they preserve important segments of the Nation's heritage. They are, therefore, given recognition in Part 3 of this book.

Regional Offices

North Atlantic Region
15 State Street, Boston, MA 02109
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont

Mid-Atlantic Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, Virginia, excluding parks assigned to National Capital Region

National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW, Washington, DC 20242
Metropolitan area of Washington, D.C., with some units in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia

Southeast Region
Richard B. Russell Building
75 Spring Street, SW, Atlanta, GA 30303
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands

Midwest Region
1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, NE 68102
Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin

Rocky Mountain Region
P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225
Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Southwest Region
P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87501
Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, northeast corner of Arizona

Western Region
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063
San Francisco, CA 94102
California, Nevada, most of Arizona, Hawaii

Pacific Northwest Region
83 South King Street, Suite 211
Seattle, WA 98104
Idaho, Oregon, Washington

Alaska Region
2525 Gambell Street, Anchorage, AK 99503
Alaska national parklands

The National Park System

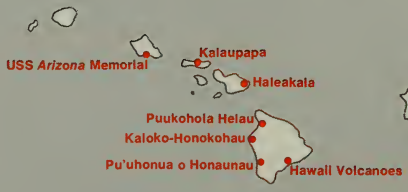
Appalachian Trail
Saint Croix Island
MAINE
Acadia
VT.
N.Y.
N.H.
Adams
Boston
Frederick Law Olmsted
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Longfellow
Minute Man
Saint-Gaudens
Saratoga
Salem Maritime
Lowell
Saugus Iron Works
Fort Stanwix
Martin Van Buren
MASS.
R.I.
Cape Cod
Women's Rights
Springfield Armory
Roger Williams
Vanderbilt Mansion
CONN.
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
Upper Delaware
Eleanor Roosevelt
Sagamore Hill
Delaware
Delaware Water Gap
Fire Island
Morristown
Edison
Castle Clinton
Federal Hall
Gateway
General Grant
Hamilton Grange
Statue of Liberty
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace
Perry's Victory
James A. Garfield
Hopewell Village
N.J.
Cuyahoga Valley
Valley Forge
Edgar Allan Poe
Indiana Dunes
Eisenhower
Independence
Allegheny Portage Railroad
PA.
Johnstown Flood
Gettysburg
Thaddeus Kosciuszko
Fort Necessity
Catoctin
MD.
Hampton
Arlington House
Clara Barton
Constitution Gardens
Ford's Theatre
Fort Washington
Frederick Douglass Home
George Washington Parkway
Greenbelt
John F. Kennedy Center
Lincoln Memorial
Lyndon Baines Johnson
National Capital Parks
National Mall
Piscataway
Potomac Heritage Trail
Rock Creek
Sewall-Belmont House
Theodore Roosevelt Island
Thomas Jefferson Memorial
Vietnam Veterans Memorial
Washington Monument
White House
Wolf Trap Farm
Antietam
Fort McHenry
Friendship Hill
IND.
OHIO
Harpers Ferry
Monocacy
DEL.
ILLINOIS
Manassas
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
Prince William Forest
Assateague Island
Mound City Group
Shenandoah
Clara Barton
Lincoln Home
William Howard Taft
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
George Washington Birthplace
Richmond
Maggie L. Walker
W. VA.
Petersburg
Colonial
George Rogers Clark
New River Gorge
VA.
Appomattox Court House
Lincoln Boyhood
Booker T. Washington
Wright Brothers
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace
KY.
Blue Ridge Parkway
Fort Raleigh
Mammoth Cave
Big South Fork
Cape Hatteras
Ozark
Guilford Courthouse
Cumberland Gap
Andrew Johnson
N.C.
Great Smoky Mountains
Obed
Fort Donelson
Cape Lookout
Stones River
Kings Mountain
TENN.
Carl Sandburg Home
Cowpens
Moores Creek
Chickamauga and Chattanooga
Shiloh
Russell Cave
Ninety Six
S.C.
Congaree Swamp
Chattahoochee River
Brices Cross Roads
Kennesaw Mountain
Martin Luther King, Jr.
Tupelo
Natchez Trace Parkway
ALA.
GEORGIA
Fort Sumter
Natchez Trace Trail
Ocmulgee
Horseshoe Bend
Fort Pulaski
MISS.
Tuskegee Institute
Andersonville
Vicksburg
Fort Frederica
Cumberland Island
Fort Caroline
Castillo de San Marcos
Fort Matanzas
Gulf Islands
Canaveral
Jean Lafitte
FLA.
De Soto
Big Cypress
Everglades
Biscayne
Fort Jefferson

Alaska

Seven national park areas in Alaska have adjoining national preserves, counted as separate units of the National Park System. They are: Aniakchak, Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Katmai, Lake Clark, and Wrangell-St. Elias.

Guam

Hawaii



Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands

Statistical Summary

Classification	Number	Acreage[1]
International Historic Site	1	35.39
National Battlefield	10	12,249.29
National Battlefield Park	3	8,169.18
National Battlefield Site	1	1.00
National Capital Parks	1	6,466.88
National Historic Site	62	17,831.71
National Historical Park	26	150,789.91
National Lakeshore	4	224,674.49
National Mall	1	146.35
National Memorial	23	7,995.69
National Military Park	10	34,550.67
National Monument	77	4,724,442.40
National Park	48	47,971,576.97
National Parkway	4	163,225.55
National Preserve	12	21,106,349.55
National Recreation Area	17	3,687,005.55
National Rivers[2]	4	359,993.42
National Scenic Trail	3	126,858.04
National Seashore	10	597,025.42
National Wild and Scenic River and Riverway[3]	8	208,910.64
Park (other)	11	32,076.78
White House	1	18.07
Totals	337	79,440,392.95

[1]Acreages as of September 30, 1985.
[2]National Park System units only.
[3]National Park System units and components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Part 2

Descriptive Listing of National Park System Areas

Manassas National Battlefield Park

Alabama

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park
Route 1, Box 103
Daviston, AL 36256

On March 27, 1814, at the "horseshoe bend" in the Tallapoosa River, Gen. Andrew Jackson's forces broke the power of the Upper Creek Indian Confederacy and opened large parts of Alabama and Georgia for settlement.
Authorized July 25, 1956.
Acreage—2,040, all federal.

Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail
(See Mississippi)

Natchez Trace Parkway
(See Mississippi)

Russell Cave National Monument
Route 1, Box 175
Bridgeport, AL 35740

An almost continuous archeological record of human habitation from at least 7000 BC to about AD 1650 is revealed in this cave.
Proclaimed May 11, 1961.
Acreage—310.45, all federal.

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site
P.O. Drawer 10
Tuskegee Institute, AL 36088

Booker T. Washington founded this college for black Americans in 1881. Preserved here are the brick buildings the students constructed themselves, Washington's home, and the George Washington Carver Museum, which serves as park headquarters and visitor center. The college is still an active institution that owns most of the property within the national historic site.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—74.39 Federal: 24.09 Nonfederal: 50.30.

Alaska

Alagnak Wild River
c/o Katmai National Park and Preserve, P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613

The Alagnak River flows from Kukaklek Lake in Katmai National Preserve and offers 69 miles of outstanding whitewater floating. The river is also noted for abundant wildlife and sport fishing for five species of salmon. Portions of the main stem lie outside and westward of Katmai.
Established: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 69 miles.
Acreage—24,038, all federal.

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve
P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613

The Aniakchak Caldera, covering some 30 square miles, is one of the great dry calderas in the world. Located in the volcanically active Aleutian Mountains, the Aniakchak last erupted in 1931. The crater includes lava flows, cinder cones, and explosion pits, as well as Surprise Lake, source of the Aniakchak River, which cascades through a 1,500-foot gash in the crater wall. The site contains the Aniakchak Wild River.
NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed as Aniakchak National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national monument and preserve Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—National monument: 139,500, all federal. National Preserve: 475,500 Federal: 470,000 Nonfederal: 5,500.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve
P.O. Box 220, Nome, AK 99762

Located on the Seward Peninsula in northwest Alaska, the preserve is a remnant of the land bridge that once connected Asia with North America more than 13,000 years ago. Paleontological and archeological resources abound; large populations of migratory birds nest here. Ash explosion craters and lava flows, rare in the Arctic, are also present. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed as Bering Land Bridge National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—2,770,000 Federal: 2,507,000 Nonfederal: 263,000.

Cape Krusenstern National Monument
P.O. Box 287
Kotzebue, AK 99752

Archeological sites located along a succession of 114 lateral beach ridges illustrate Eskimo communities of every known cultural period in Alaska, dating back some 4,000 years. Older sites are located inland, along the foothills. The monument includes a representative example of the arctic coastline along the Chukchi Sea. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978. Boundary change: Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—660,000 Federal: 540,000 Nonfederal: 120,000.

Denali National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 9
McKinley Park, AK 99755

The park contains North America's highest mountain, 20,320-foot Mount McKinley. Large glaciers of the Alaska Range, caribou, Dall sheep, moose, grizzly bears, and timber wolves are other highlights of this national park and preserve.
Established as Mt. McKinley National Park Feb. 26, 1917. Separate Denali National Monument proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978. Both incorporated into and established as Denali National Park and Preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Other boundary changes: Jan. 30, 1922; March 19, 1932. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—National park: 4,700,000, all federal. National preserve: 1,330,000 Federal: 1,300,000 Nonfederal: 30,000. Wilderness area: 1,900,000.

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Lying entirely north of the Arctic Circle, the park and preserve includes a portion of the Central Brooks Range, the northernmost extension of the Rocky Mountains. Often referred to as the greatest remaining wilderness in North America, this second largest unit of the National Park System is characterized by jagged peaks, gentle arctic valleys, wild rivers, and numerous lakes. The forested southern slopes contrast to the barren northern reaches of the site at the edge of Alaska's "north slope." The park-preserve contains the Alatna, John, Kobuk, part of the Noatak, the North Fork of the Koyukuk, and the Tinayguk Wild Rivers. And with adjacent Kobuk Valley National Park and Noatak National Preserve, it is one of the largest park areas in the world. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Gates of the Arctic National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—National park: 7,500,000 Federal: 7,150,000 Nonfederal: 350,000. National preserve: 940,000, all federal. Wilderness area: 7,052,000.

Glacier Bay
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 1089
Juneau, AK 99802
or (in summer)
Bartlett Cove
Gustavus, AK 99826

Great tidewater glaciers, a dramatic range of plant communities from rocky terrain recently covered by ice to lush temperate rain forest, and a large variety of animals, including brown and black bear, mountain goats, whales, seals, and eagles can be found within the park. Also included are Mount Fairweather, the highest peak in southeast Alaska, and the U.S. portion of the Alsek River.
Proclaimed Glacier Bay National Monument Feb. 25, 1925; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Boundary changes: April 18, 1939; March 31, 1955; December 1, 1978. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—National park: 3,225,197.95 Federal: 3,225,000 Nonfederal: 197.95. National preserve: 55,000, all federal. Wilderness area: 2,770,000.

Katmai
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613

Variety marks this vast land: lakes, forests, mountains, and marshlands all abound in wildlife. The Alaska brown bear, the world's largest carnivore, thrives here, feeding upon red salmon that spawn in the many lakes and streams. Wild rivers and renowned sport fishing add to the attractions of this subarctic environment. Here, in 1912, Novarupta Volcano erupted violently, forming the ash-filled "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" where steam rose from countless fumaroles. Today only a few active vents remain. The park-preserve contains part of the Alagnak Wild River.
Proclaimed as Katmai National Monument Sept. 24, 1918; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Bounday changes: April 24, 1931; Aug. 4, 1942; Jan. 20, 1969; Dec. 1, 1978; Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—National park: 3,716,000 Federal: 3,575,000 Nonfederal: 141,000. National preserve: 374,000, all federal. Wilderness area: 3,473,000.

Kenai Fjords National Park
P.O. Box 1727
Seward, AK 99664

The park, within 20 miles of Seward, includes one of the four major ice caps in the U.S., the 700-square-mile Harding Icefield and coastal fjords. Here a rich, varied rain forest is home to tens of thousands of breeding birds and adjoining marine waters support a multitude of sea lions, sea otters, and seals. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Kenai Fjords National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—670,000 Federal: 580,000. Nonfederal: 90,000.

Klondike Gold Rush
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 517
Skagway, AK 99840
(See also Washington)

Historic buildings in Skagway and portions of Chilkoot and White Pass Trails, all prominent in the 1898 gold rush, are included in the park. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Established June 30, 1976.
Acreage—13,191.35 Federal: 2,721.33 Nonfederal: 10,470.02.

Kobuk Valley National Park
P.O. Box 287
Kotzebue, AK 99752

Embracing the central valley of the Kobuk River, the park, located entirely north of the Arctic Circle, includes a blend of biological, geological, and cultural resources. Here, in the northmost extent of the boreal forest, a rich array of arctic wildlife can be found, including caribou, grizzly and black bear, wolf, and fox. The 25-square-mile Great Kobuk Sand

Dunes lie just south of the Kobuk River against the base of the Waring Mountains. Archeological sites revealing more than 10,000 years of human occupation are among the most significant sites known in the Arctic. The park contains the Salmon Wild River. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Kobuk Valley National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—1,750,000 Federal: 1,702,000 Nonfederal: 48,000. Wilderness area: 190,000.

Lake Clark
National Park and Preserve
701 C Street, Box 61
Anchorage, AK 99513

Located in the heart of the Chigmit mountains along the western shore of Cook Inlet, the park-preserve contains great geologic diversity, including jagged peaks, granite spires, and two symmetrical active volcanoes. More than a score of glacial carved lakes rim the mountain mass. Lake Clark, more than 40 miles long, is not only the largest lake here, but it is also the headwaters for red salmon spawning. Merrill and Lake Clark Passes cut through the mountains and are lined by dozens of glaciers and hundreds of waterfalls that cascade over rocky ledges. The park-preserve contains the Chilikadrotna, Mulchatna, Tlikakila Wild Rivers. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Lake Clark National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—National park: 2,874,000 Federal: 2,490,000 Nonfederal: 384,000. National preserve: 1,171,000, all federal. Wilderness area: 2,470,000.

Noatak National Preserve
P. O. Box 287
Kotzebue, AK 99752

The Noatak River basin is the largest mountain-ringed river basin in the Nation still virtually unaffected by man. The preserve includes landforms of great scientific interest, including the 65-mile-long Grand Canyon of the Noatak, a transition zone and migration route for plants and animals between subarctic and arctic environments, and an array of flora among the most diverse anywhere in the earth's northern latitudes. Hundreds of archeological sites and abundant wildlife populations add to the significance of the area. The preserve contains part of the Noatak Wild River. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed as Noatak National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—6,560,000 Federal: 6,550,000 Nonfederal: 10,000. Wilderness area: 5,800,000.

Sitka
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 738
Sitka, AK 99835

The site of the 1804 fort and battle that marked the last major Tlingit Indian resistance to Russian colonization is preserved here. Tlingit totem poles and crafts are exhibited. The Russian Bishop's House, built in 1842, is the oldest intact piece of Russian American architecture.
Proclaimed Mar. 23, 1910; designated a national historical park Oct. 18, 1972. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1952; Oct. 18, 1972.
Acreage—106.83 Federal: 106.17 Nonfederal: 0.66.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 29
Glenn Allen, AK 99588

The Chugach, Wrangell, and St. Elias mountain ranges converge here in what is often referred to as the "mountain kingdom of North America." The largest unit of the National Park System and a day's drive east of Anchorage, the park-preserve includes the continent's largest assemblage of glaciers and the greatest collection of peaks above 16,000 feet, including Mount St. Elias. At 18,008 feet it is the second highest peak in the U.S. Adjacent to Canada's Kluane National Park, the site is characterized by its remote mountains, valleys, and wild rivers, all rich in their concentrations of wildlife. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed as Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.
Acreage—National park: 8,945,000 Federal: 8,145,000 Nonfederal: 800,000. National preserve: 4,255,000, all federal. Wilderness area: 8,700,000.

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve
P.O. Box 64
Eagle, AK 99738

Located along the Canadian border in central Alaska, the preserve protects 115 miles of the 1,800-mile Yukon River and the entire Charley River basin. Numerous old cabins and relics are reminders of the importance of the Yukon River during the 1898 gold rush. Paleontological and archeological sites here add much to our knowledge of man and his environment thousands of years ago. Peregrine falcons nest in the high bluffs overlooking the river, while the rolling hills that make up the preserve are home to an abundant array of wildlife. The Charley, an 88-mile wild river, is considered by many to be the most spectacular river in Alaska. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Yukon-Charley National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—2,520,000 Federal: 2,211,000 Nonfederal: 309,000.

Arizona

Canyon de Chelly National Monument
P.O. Box 588
Chinle, AZ 86503

At the base of sheer red cliffs and in canyon wall caves are ruins of Indian villages built between AD 350 and 1300. Modern Navajo Indians live and farm here.
Authorized Feb. 14, 1931. Boundary change: Mar. 1, 1933.
Acreage—83,840, all nonfederal.

Casa Grande National Monument
P.O. Box 518
Coolidge, AZ 85228

These perplexing ruins of a massive four-story building, constructed of high-lime desert soil by Indians who farmed the Gila Valley 600 years ago, have raised many questions.
Casa Grande Ruin Reservation authorized Mar. 8, 1889; proclaimed June 22, 1892; redesignated by proclamation Aug. 3, 1918. Boundary changes: Dec. 10, 1909; June 7, 1926.
Acreage—472.50, all federal.

Chiricahua National Monument
Dos Cabezas Star Route
Box 6500, Willcox, AZ 85643

The varied rock formations here were created millions of years ago by volcanic activity, aided by erosion.
Proclaimed Apr. 18, 1924; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes:

June 10, 1938; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—11,134.80 Federal: 11,132.38 Nonfederal: 2.42. Wilderness area: 9,440.

Coronado National Memorial
Rural Route 1, Box 126
Hereford, AZ 85615

Our Hispanic heritage and the first European exploration of the Southwest, by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540-42, are commemorated here, near the point where Coronado's expedition entered what is now the United States.
Authorized as International Memorial Aug. 18, 1941; redesignated July 9, 1952; established Nov. 5, 1952. Boundary changes: Sept. 2, 1960; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—4,750.47 Federal: 4,572.60 Nonfederal: 177.87.

Fort Bowie National Historic Site
P.O. Box 158
Bowie, AZ 85605

Established in 1862, this fort was the focal point of military operations against Geronimo and his band of Apaches. The ruins can be reached only by trail.
Authorized Aug. 30, 1964; established July 29, 1972.
Acreage—1,000, all federal.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
(See Utah)

Grand Canyon National Park
P.O. Box 129
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023

The park, focusing on the world-famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, encompasses 177.7 miles of the river, with adjacent uplands, from the southern terminus of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to the eastern boundary of Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The forces of erosion have exposed an immense variety of formations which illustrate vast periods of geological history.
Grand Canyon Forest Reserve proclaimed Feb. 20, 1893; Grand Canyon Game Preserve proclaimed Nov. 28, 1906; Grand Canyon National Monument proclaimed Jan. 11, 1908; national park established Feb. 26, 1919; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 15, 1919. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1927; Mar. 7, 1928. A separate Grand Canyon National Monument proclaimed Dec. 22, 1932. Boundary change: Apr. 4, 1940. Marble Canyon National Monument proclaimed Jan. 20, 1969. All three units and portions of Glen Canyon and Lake Mead National Recreation Areas combined with additional lands as national park Jan. 3, 1975. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.
Acreage—1,218,375.24 Federal: 1,177,228.37 Nonfederal: 41,146.87.

Hohokam Pima National Monument
c/o Casa Grande National Monument, P.O. Box 518
Coolidge, AZ 85228

Preserved here are the archeological remains of the Hohokam culture. Hohokam is a Pima Indian word meaning "those who have gone." NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Authorized Oct. 21, 1972.
Acreage—1,690, all nonfederal.

Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site
P.O. Box 150
Ganado, AZ 86505

This still-active trading post illustrates the influence of reservation traders on the Indians' way of life.
Authorized Aug. 28, 1965.
Acreage—160.09, all federal.

Lake Mead
National Recreation Area
(See Nevada)

Montezuma Castle
National Monument
P.O. Box 219
Camp Verde, AZ 86322

One of the best-preserved cliff dwellings in the United States, this 5-story, 20-room castle is 90 percent intact. Montezuma Well is also of archeological and geological interest.
Proclaimed Dec. 8, 1906. Boundary changes: Feb. 23, 1937; Oct. 19, 1943; Apr. 4, 1947; June 23, 1959; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—857.69 Federal: 840.86 Nonfederal: 16.83.

Navajo National Monument
HC 63, Box 3
Tonalea, AZ 86044

Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House are three of the largest and most elaborate cliff dwellings known.
Proclaimed Mar. 20, 1909. Boundary change: Mar. 14, 1912.
Acreage—360, all federal.

Organ Pipe Cactus
National Monument
Route 1, Box 100
Ajo, AZ 85321

Sonoran Desert plants and animals found nowhere else in the United States are protected here as are traces of a historic trail, Camino del Diablo.
Proclaimed Apr. 13, 1937. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—330,688.86 Federal: 329,199.10 Nonfederal: 1,489.76. Wilderness area: 312,600.

Petrified Forest
National Park
Petrified Forest National
Park, AZ 86028

Trees that have petrified, or changed to multicolored stone, Indian ruins and petroglyphs, and portions of the colorful Painted Desert are features of the park.
Proclaimed as a national monument Dec. 8, 1906; established as a national park Dec. 9, 1962. Boundary changes: July 31, 1911; Nov. 14, 1930; Nov. 30, 1931; Sept. 23, 1932; Mar. 28, 1958. Wilderness designated Oct. 23, 1970.
Acreage—93,492.57, all federal. Wilderness area: 50,260.

Pipe Spring
National Monument
Moccasin, AZ 86022

The historic fort and other structures, built here by Mormon pioneers, memorialize the struggle for exploration and settlement of the Southwest.
Proclaimed May 31, 1923.
Acreage—40, all federal.

Saguaro National Monument
Old Spanish Trail
Route 8, Box 695
Tucson, AZ 85730

Giant saguaro cacti, unique to the Sonoran Desert of southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico, sometimes reach a height of 50 feet in this cactus forest.
Proclaimed Mar. 1, 1933; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Nov. 15, 1961; Oct. 21, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—83,573.88 Federal: 81,958.17 Nonfederal: 1,615.71. Wilderness area: 71,400.

Sunset Crater
National Monument
Route 3, Box 149
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

This volcanic cinder cone with summit crater was formed just before AD 1100. Its upper part is colored as if by sunset glow.
Proclaimed May 26, 1930; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—3,040, all federal.

Tonto National Monument
P.O. Box 707
Roosevelt, AZ 85545

These well-preserved cliff dwellings were occupied during the 13th and 14th centuries by Salado Indians who farmed in the Salt River Valley.
Proclaimed Dec. 19, 1907; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Apr. 1, 1937.
Acreage—1,120, all federal.

Tumacacori National Monument
P.O. Box 67
Tumacacori, AZ 85640

This historic Spanish Catholic mission building stands near the site first visited by Jesuit Father Kino in 1691.
Proclaimed Sept. 15, 1908. Boundary changes: Apr. 28, 1959; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—16.52 Federal: 15.88 Nonfederal: 0.64.

Tuzigoot National Monument
P.O. Box 68
Clarkdale, AZ 86324

Ruins of a large Indian pueblo that flourished in the Verde Valley between AD 1100 and 1450 have been excavated here.
Proclaimed July 25, 1939. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—809.30 Federal: 57.78 Nonfederal: 751.52.

Walnut Canyon National Monument
Walnut Canyon Road
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

These cliff dwellings were built in shallow caves under ledges of limestone by Pueblo Indians about 800 years ago.
Proclaimed Nov. 30, 1915; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Sept. 24, 1938.
Acreage—2,249.46. Federal: 2,011.62 Nonfederal: 237.84.

Wupatki National Monument
HC 33, Box 444A
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Ruins of red sandstone pueblos built by farming Indians about AD 1065 are preserved here. The modern Hopi Indians are believed to be partly descended from these people.
Proclaimed Dec. 9, 1924. Boundary changes: July 9, 1937; Jan. 22, 1941; Aug. 10, 1961.
Acreage—35,253.24, all federal.

Arkansas

Arkansas Post National Memorial
Route 1, Box 16
Gillett, AR 72055

On this site the first permanent French settlement in the Lower Mississippi Valley was founded in 1686.
Authorized July 6, 1960
Acreage—389.18, all federal.

Buffalo National River
P.O. Box 1173
Harrison, AR 72601

Offering both swift-running and placid stretches, the Buffalo is one of the few remaining unpolluted, free-flowing rivers in the lower 48 States. It courses through multicolored bluffs and past numerous springs along its 132-mile length.
Authorized Mar. 1, 1972. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—94,221.08 Federal: 90,112.71 Nonfederal: 4,108.37. Wilderness Area: 10,529.

Fort Smith National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1406
Fort Smith, AR 72902
(Also in Oklahoma)

This site was one of the first U.S. military posts in the Louisiana Territory and contains the remains of two frontier military forts and a federal court. Judge Isaac C. Parker, known as the "Hanging Judge," served here for 21 years and helped make the transition to civilized society.
Authorized Sept. 13, 1961. Boundary change: Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—73.36 Federal: 19.18 Nonfederal: 54.18.

Hot Springs National Park
P.O. Box 1860, Hot Springs
National Park, AR 71901

Although the 47 thermal springs fluctuate in flow from 750,000 to 950,000 gallons a day, the temperature remains near 143°F year round. Persons suffering from illness or injury often seek relief in the ancient tradition of thermal bathing.
Hot Springs Reservation set aside Apr. 20, 1832; dedicated to public use as a park June 16, 1880; redesignated as national park Mar. 4, 1921. Boundary changes: June 22, 1892; May 23, 1906; June 5, 1924; June 25, 1930; Feb. 14, 1931; June 15, 1936; June 24, 1938; Aug. 10, 1939; Aug. 24, 1954; Aug. 18, 1958; Sept. 21, 1959.
Acreage—5,823.54 Federal: 4,786.99 Nonfederal: 1,036.55.

Pea Ridge
National Military Park
Pea Ridge, AR 72751

The Union victory here on Mar. 7-8, 1862, in one of the major engagements of the Civil War west of the Mississippi, led to the Union's total control of Missouri.
Authorized July 20, 1956.
Acreage—4,300.35 Federal: 4,278.75 Nonfederal: 21.60.

California

Cabrillo National Monument
P.O. Box 6670
San Diego, CA 92106

Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo, Portuguese explorer who claimed the West Coast of the United States for Spain in 1542, is memorialized here. Gray whales migrate offshore during the winter. Old Point Loma Lighthouse is restored to its most active period—the 1880s. Tidepools found on the west side of the park are excellent for studying southern California coastal ecology.
Proclaimed Oct. 14, 1913; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Feb. 2, 1959; Sept. 28, 1974.
Acreage—143.94, all federal.

Channel Islands
National Park
1699 Anchors Way Drive
Ventura, CA 93003

The park consists of five islands off southern California: Anacapa, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa. On these islands you can find nesting sea birds, sea lion rookeries, and unique plants. Anacapa and Santa Barbara Islands are administered by the National Park Service; San Miguel, by the U.S. Navy and the National Park Service. A permit is needed to visit the latter. Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa are private property.
Proclaimed a national monument, Apr. 26, 1938; redesignated a national park, March 5, 1980. Boundary changes: June 10, 1949; May 15, 1978; Oct. 25, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—249,353.77 Federal: 10,890.62 Nonfederal: 238,463.15.

Death Valley
National Monument
Death Valley, CA 92328
(Also in Nevada)

This large desert, nearly surrounded by high mountains, contains the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere. The area includes Scotty's Castle, the grandiose home of a famous prospector, and other remnants of gold and borax mining activity.
Proclaimed Feb. 11, 1933. Boundary changes: Mar. 26, 1937; Jan. 17, 1952.
Acreage—2,067,627.68 Federal: 2,048,754.81 Nonfederal: 18,872.87.

Devils Postpile National Monument
c/o Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Three Rivers, CA 93271

Hot lava cooled and cracked some 900,000 years ago to form basalt columns 40 to 60 feet high resembling a giant pipe organ. The John Muir Trail between Yosemite and Kings Canyon National Parks crosses the monument.
Proclaimed July 6, 1911; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—798.46, all federal.

Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site
c/o John Muir NHS
4202 Alhambra Avenue
Martinez, CA 94553

Tao House, near Danville, Calif., was built for Eugene O'Neill, who lived here from 1937 to 1944. Several of his best known plays, including "The Iceman Cometh" and "Long Day's Journey Into Night," were written here. The site is preserved as a memorial to the playwright.
Authorized Oct. 12, 1976.
Acreage—13.19, all federal.

Fort Point National Historic Site
P.O. Box 29333, Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129

This classic brick and granite mid-19th-century coastal fort is the only one of its style on the west coast of the United States.
Established Oct. 16, 1970.
Acreage—29, all federal.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason
San Francisco, CA 94123

The park encompasses shoreline areas of San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo Counties, including ocean beaches, redwood forest, lagoons, marshes, ships of the National Maritime Museum, historic military properties, a cultural center at Fort Mason, and Alcatraz Island, site of the famous penitentiary.
Established: Oct 27, 1972. Boundary changes: Dec. 26, 1974; Nov. 10, 1978; Sept. 8, 1980; Dec. 28, 1980.
Acreage—72,815.04 Federal: 27,197.01 Nonfederal: 45,618.03.

John Muir National Historic Site
4202 Alhambra Avenue
Martinez, CA 94553

The home of John Muir and adjacent Martinez Adobe commemorate Muir's contribution to conservation and literature.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964.
Acreage—8.90, all federal.

Joshua Tree National Monument
74485 National Monument Dr.
Twentynine Palms, CA 92277

A representative stand of Joshua-trees and a great variety of plants and animals, including the desert bighorn, exist in this desert region.
Proclaimed Aug. 10, 1936. Boundary changes: Sept. 25, 1950; June 30, 1961. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—559,954.50 Federal: 549,634.12 Nonfederal: 10,320.38. Wilderness area: 429,690.

Kings Canyon National Park
Three Rivers, CA 93271

Two enormous canyons of the Kings River and the summit peaks of the High Sierra dominate this mountain wilderness. General Grant Grove, with its giant sequoias, is a detached section of the park.
General Grant National Park established Oct. 1, 1890; name changed and combined with additional land Mar. 4, 1940. Other boundary changes: June 21, 1940; Aug. 14, 1958; Aug. 6, 1965. Wilderness designated Sept. 28, 1984. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—461,636.20 Federal: 461,580.02 Nonfederal: 56.18. Wilderness area: 456,552.

Sparrow hawk . . .

Skunk . . .

Jackrabbit . . .

Lassen Volcanic National Park
Mineral, CA 96063

Lassen Peak erupted intermittently from 1914 to 1921. Active volcanism includes hot springs, steaming fumaroles, mud pots, and sulfurous vents.
Proclaimed as Lassen Peak and Cinder Cone National Monuments May 6, 1907; made part of Lassen Volcanic National Park when established on Aug. 9, 1916. Boundary changes: April 26, 1928; May 21, 1928; Jan. 19, 1929; Apr. 19, 1930; July 3, 1930; Aug. 10, 1961; Apr. 11, 1972. Wilderness designated Oct. 19, 1972.
Acreage—106,372.36 Federal: 106,366.47 Nonfederal: 5.89. Wilderness area: 78,982.

Lava Beds National Monument
P.O. Box 867
Tulelake, CA 96134

Volcanic activity spewed forth molten rock and lava here creating an incredibly rugged landscape—a natural fortress used by the Indians in the Modoc Indian War, 1872-73.
Proclaimed Nov. 21, 1925; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Apr. 27, 1951; Oct. 26, 1974. Wilderness designated Oct. 13, 1972.
Acreage—46,559.87, all federal. Wilderness area: 28,460.

Muir Woods National Monument
Mill Valley, CA 94941

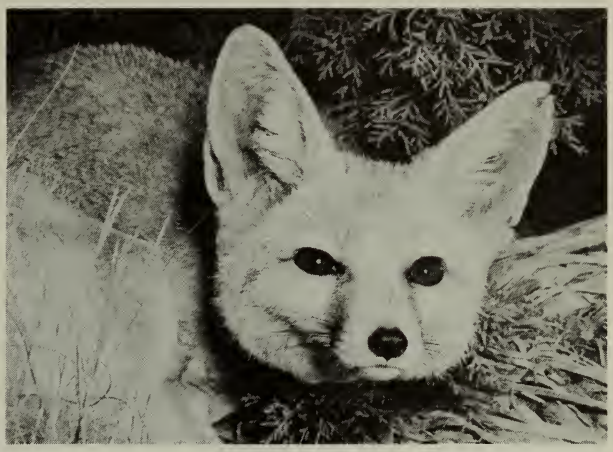
This virgin stand of coastal redwoods was named for John Muir, writer and conservationist.
Proclaimed Jan. 9, 1908. Boundary changes: Sept. 22, 1921; Apr. 5, 1935; June 26, 1951; Sept. 8, 1959; Apr. 11, 1972.
Acreage—553.55 Federal: 522.98 Nonfederal: 30.57.

Pinnacles National Monument
Paicines, CA 95043

Spirelike rock formations 500 to 1,200 feet high, with caves and a variety of volcanic features, rise above the smooth contours of the surrounding countryside.
Proclaimed Jan. 16, 1908. Boundary changes: May 7, 1923; July 2, 1924; Apr. 13, 1931; July 11, 1933; Dec. 5, 1941; Oct. 20, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—16,221.77 Federal: 16,207.71 Nonfederal: 14.06. Wilderness area: 12,952.

Chuckawalla . . .

Desert kit fox . . . all residents of Joshua Tree.



Point Reyes National Seashore
Point Reyes, CA 94956

This peninsula near San Francisco is noted for its long beaches backed by tall cliffs, lagoons and esteros, forested ridges, and offshore bird and sea lion colonies. Part of the area remains a private pastoral zone.
Authorized Sept. 13, 1962. Established Oct. 20, 1972. Boundary changes: Dec. 26, 1974; Nov. 10, 1978; March 5, 1980. Wilderness designated Oct. 18, 1976.
Acreage—71,046.07 Federal: 64,164.03 Nonfederal: 6,882.04 Land area: 53,883.98. Wilderness area: 25,370.

Redwood National Park
1111 Second Street
Crescent City, CA 95531

Coastal redwood forests with virgin groves of ancient trees, including the world's tallest, thrive in the foggy climate here. The park includes 40 miles of scenic Pacific coastline.
Established Oct. 2, 1968. Boundary change: March 27, 1978. Designated a World Heritage Site Sept. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1983.
Acreage—110,178.03 Federal: 75,324.96 Nonfederal: 34,853.07 Land area: 106,000.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
22900 Ventura Boulevard
Suite 140
Woodland Hills, CA 91364

This park, a large, rugged landscape covered with chaparral, fronts on the sandy beaches north of Los Angeles. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Established Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—150,000 Federal: 9,703.12 Nonfederal: 140,296.88.

Sequoia National Park
Three Rivers, CA 93271

Great groves of giant sequoias, the world's largest living things, Mineral King Valley, and Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in the U.S. outside of Alaska, are spectacular attractions here in the High Sierra.
Established Sept. 25, 1890. Boundary changes: Oct. 1, 1890; July 3, 1926; Dec. 21, 1943; July 21, 1949; Oct. 19, 1951; Aug. 14, 1958; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Sept. 28, 1984. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—402,487.83 Federal: 401,769.51 Nonfederal: 718.32. Wilderness area: 280,428.

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 188
Whiskeytown, CA 96095

Whiskeytown Unit, with its mountainous backcountry and large reservoir, provides a multitude of outdoor recreation opportunities. Shasta and Trinity Units are administered by Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Authorized Nov. 8, 1965; established Oct. 21, 1972.
Acreage—42,503.43 Federal: 42,428.10 Nonfederal: 75.33.

Yosemite National Park
P.O. Box 577, Yosemite
National Park, CA 95389

Granite peaks and domes rise high above broad meadows in the heart of the Sierra Nevada; groves of giant sequoias dwarf other trees and tiny wildflowers; and mountains, lakes and waterfalls, including the Nation's highest, are found here.
Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove granted to State of California June 30, 1864; park established Oct. 1, 1890; state returned granted lands Mar. 3, 1905. Boundary changes: Feb. 7, 1905; June 11, 1906; Dec. 19, 1913; May 28, 1928; Apr. 14, 1930; Feb. 14, 1931; Aug. 13, 1932; July 9, 1937. El Portal site authorized Sept. 2, 1958. Wilderness designated Sept. 28, 1984.Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 31, 1984.
Acreage—761,170.18 (does not include 1,397.99 acres comprising El Portal administrative site, adjacent to park). Federal: 759,452.78 Nonfederal: 1,717.40. Wilderness area: 677,600.

Colorado

Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
35110 Highway 194 East
La Junta, CO 81050

As a principal outpost of civilization on the Southern Plains in the early 1800s and a rendezvous for Indians, the post became the center of a vast fur-trading empire in the West.
Authorized June 3, 1960. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—799.80 Federal: 713.60 Nonfederal: 86.20.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument
P.O. Box 1648
Montrose, CO 81402

Shadowed depths of this sheer-walled canyon accentuate the darkness of ancient rocks of obscure origin.
Proclaimed Mar. 2, 1933. Boundary changes: May 16, 1938; Oct. 28, 1939; Apr. 13, 1960; July 13, 1984. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—20,762.70 Federal: 13,358.56 Nonfederal: 7,404.14. Wilderness area: 11,180.

Colorado National Monument
Fruita, CO 81521

Sheer-walled canyons, towering monoliths, weird formations, dinosaur fossils, and remains of prehistoric Indian cultures reflect the environment and history of this colorful sandstone country.
Proclaimed May 24, 1911. Boundary changes: Mar. 3, 1933; Aug. 7, 1959; Oct. 21, 1976; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—20,453.93, all federal.

Curecanti National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1040
Gunnison, CO 81230

Three lakes—Blue Mesa, Morrow Point, and Crystal—extend for 40 miles along the Gunnison River. When full, Blue Mesa Lake, with a surface area of 14 square miles, is the largest lake in Colorado.
Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Feb. 11, 1965.
Acreage—42,114.47, all federal.

Dinosaur National Monument
P.O. Box 210
Dinosaur, CO 81610
(Also in Utah)

Spectacular canyons were cut by the Green and Yampa Rivers through upfolded mountains. A quarry contains fossil remains of dinosaurs and other ancient animals.
Proclaimed Oct. 4, 1915. Boundary changes: July 14, 1938; Sept. 8, 1960; Feb. 21, 1963; Oct. 9, 1964; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—211,141.69 Federal: 204,458.01 Nonfederal: 6,683.68.

Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
P.O. Box 185
Florissant, CO 80816

A wealth of fossil insects, seeds, and leaves of the Oligocene Period are preserved here in remarkable detail. Here, too, is an unusual display of standing petrified sequoia stumps.
Authorized Aug. 20, 1969.
Acreage—5,998.09 Federal: 5,992.32 Nonfederal: 5.77.

Great Sand Dunes National Monument
Mosca, CO 81146

Among the largest and highest in the United States, these dunes were deposited over thousands of years by southwesterly winds blowing through the passes of the lofty Sangre de Cristo Mountains.
Proclaimed Mar. 17, 1932. Boundary changes: Mar. 12, 1946; June 7, 1956; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—38,662.18 Federal: 36,426.16 Nonfederal: 2,236.02. Wilderness area: 33,450.

Hovenweep National Monument
c/o Mesa Verde National Park, Mesa Verde National Park, CO 81330
(Also in Utah)

Pre-Columbian Indians built these 6 groups of towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings.
Proclaimed Mar. 2, 1923. Boundary changes; Apr. 26, 1951; Nov. 20, 1952; Apr. 6, 1956.
Acreage—784.93, all federal.

Mesa Verde National Park
Mesa Verde National Park, CO 81330

These pre-Columbian cliff dwellings and other works of early man are the most notable and best preserved in the United States.
Established June 29, 1906. Boundary changes: June 30, 1913; May 27, 1932; Dec. 23, 1963. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Sept. 6, 1978.
Acreage—52,085.14 Federal: 51,890.65 Nonfederal: 194.49. Wilderness area: 8,100.

Rocky Mountain National Park
Estes Park, CO 80517

The park's rich scenery, typifying the massive grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, is accessible by Trail Ridge Road, which crosses the Continental Divide. Peaks towering more than 14,000 feet shadow wildlife and wildflowers in these 412 square miles of the Rockies' Front Range.
Established Jan. 26, 1915. Boundary changes: Feb. 14, 1917; Sept. 18, 1922; June 2, 1924; Feb. 24, 1925; June 9, 1926; July 17, 1930; Jan. 11, 1932. Mar. 5, 1936; Aug. 24, 1949; June 27, 1950; Apr. 21, 1959; Sept. 23, 1960; Oct. 26, 1974; Dec. 22, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 22, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—265,192.86 Federal: 264,166.87 Nonfederal: 1,025.99. Wilderness area: 2,922.

Yucca House
National Monument
c/o Mesa Verde National Park
Mesa Verde National
Park, CO 81330

Ruins of these large prehistoric Indian pueblos are as yet unexcavated. NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Proclaimed Dec. 19, 1919.
Acreage—10, all federal.

Connecticut

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

District of Columbia

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
National Historical Park
(See Maryland)

Constitution Gardens
c/o National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

Once the site of War Department office buildings, this 40-acre park was constructed during the American Revolution Bicentennial. On an island in a lake in the gardens is a memorial to the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence.
Authorized April 17, 1978.
Acreage—40, all federal.

Ford's Theatre
National Historic Site
511 Tenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20004

On Apr. 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot while attending a show here. He was carried across the street to the Petersen house, where he died the next morning. The theater contains portions of the Olroyd Collection of Lincolniana.
Act of Apr. 7, 1866, provided for purchase of Ford's Theatre by Federal Government; designation changed to Lincoln Museum Feb. 12, 1932; redesignated Ford's Theatre (Lincoln Museum) Apr. 14, 1965. House Where Lincoln Died authorized June 11, 1896. Both areas transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933; combined as Ford's Theatre National Historic Site June 23, 1970. Boundary change: June 23, 1970.
Acreage—0.29, all federal.

Frederick Douglass Home
1411 W Street, SE
Washington, DC 20020

From 1877 to 1895, this was the home of the Nation's leading 19th-century black spokesman. Among other achievements, he was U.S. minister to Haiti in 1889.
Authorized Sept. 5, 1962.
Acreage—8.08, all federal.

John F. Kennedy Center
for the Performing Arts
National Park Service
2700 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20566

Cultural events are presented in this structure designed by Edward Durell Stone. The building contains the Eisenhower Theater, a concert hall, an opera house, the American Film Institute Theater, the Terrace Theater, and restaurants.
Authorized as National Cultural Center, Sept. 2, 1958; name changed Jan. 23. 1964; nonperforming arts functions transferred from Smithsonian Institution to National Park Service June 16, 1972.
Acreage—17.50, all federal.

Lincoln Memorial
c/o National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

This classical structure of great beauty contains a marble seated statue 19 feet high of the Great Emancipator by sculptor Daniel Chester French. Architect of the building was Henry Bacon.
Authorized Feb. 9, 1911; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—163.63, all federal.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway, Turkey Run Park, McLean, VA 22101

A living memorial to the 36th President, the park overlooks the Potomac River vista of the Capital. The design features 500 white pines and inscriptions on Texas granite.
Authorized Dec. 28, 1973; dedicated Sept. 27, 1974.
Acreage—17, all federal.

National Capital Parks
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
(Also in Maryland)

The park system of the Nation's Capital comprises parks, parkways, and reservations in the Washington metropolitan area, including such properties as the Battleground National Cemetery, the President's Parks (Lafayette Park north of the White House and the Ellipse south of the White House), the parks flanking the Great Falls of the Potomac, a variety of military fortifications, and green areas.
When Congress established a permanent National Capital in 1790, the city's Federal Commissioners were given the power "to purchase or accept such quantity of land as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States." Under this authority the Commissioners purchased Washington's first 17 public reservations and accepted donations of other lands required for the street system of L'Enfant's plan. Today more than 300 park units derive from these lands. Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital was abolished and public reservations were transferred to National Capital Parks, National Park Service, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—6,465.85, all federal.

National Mall
c/o National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

This landscaped park extending from the Capitol to the Washington Monument was envisioned as a formal park in the L'Enfant Plan for the city of Washington.
Approved July 16, 1790, except for 42 acres transferred later from other agencies; 30 Seaton Park acres include some transfers from other agencies and Washington, D.C. Transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—146.35, all federal.

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
(see Maryland)

Rock Creek Park
5000 Glover Road, NW
Washington, DC 20015

One of the largest urban parks in the world, this wooded preserve contains a wide range of natural, historical, and recreational features in the midst of Washington.
Authorized Sept. 20, 1890; transferred to National Park Service June 10, 1933.
Acreage—1,754.37, all federal.

Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site
144 Constitution Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002

Rebuilt after fire damage from the War of 1812, this red brick house is one of the oldest on Capitol Hill. It has been the National Woman's Party headquarters since 1929 and commemorates the party's founder and women's suffrage leader, Alice Paul, and associates. OPEN ON A LIMITED BASIS.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—0.35, all nonfederal.

Theodore Roosevelt Island
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway, Turkey Run Park, McLean, VA 22101

On this wooded island sanctuary in the Potomac River, trails lead to an imposing statue of Roosevelt, the conservation-minded 26th President, by Paul Manship. His tenets on nature, manhood, youth, and the state are inscribed on tablets.
Authorized May 21, 1932; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—88.50, all federal.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial
c/o National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

This circular, colonnaded structure in the classic style introduced in this country by Jefferson, memorializes the author of the Declaration of Independence and President from 1801 to 1809. The interior walls present inscriptions from his writings. The heroic statue was sculpted by Rudulph Evans; architects were John Russell Pope and associates, Otto Eggers and Daniel Higgins.
Authorized June 26, 1934.
Acreage—18.36, all federal.

Vietnam Veterans Memorial
c/o National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

Located near the Lincoln Memorial at the west end of Constitution Gardens on the National Mall, the polished black granite wall is inscribed with the names of more than 58,000 persons who gave their lives or remain missing in the Vietnam war. The memorial was designed by Maya Ying Lin. A flagstaff and bronze statue of three Vietnam servicemen are included in an entrance plaza. The statue was sculpted by Frederick Hart.
Authorized July 1, 1980.
Acreage—2, all federal.

Washington Monument
c/o National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

A dominating feature of the Nation's Capital, this 555-foot obelisk honors the country's first President, George Washington. The architect-designer was Robert Mills.
Authorized Jan. 31, 1848; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—106.01, all federal.

White House
c/o National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

The White House has been the residence and office of the Presidents of the United States since November 1800. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 13, 1792, on the site selected by George Washington and included in the L'Enfant Plan; renovations were made 1949-52.
Transferred Aug. 10, 1933, to National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, the direct legal successor of three Federal Commissioners, who were appointed by the President under act of July 16, 1790, and directed initial construction. Their authority developed through acts of May 1, 1802; Apr.

29, 1816; Mar. 3, 1849; Mar. 2, 1867; July 1, 1898; Feb. 26, 1925; Mar. 3, 1933; and Executive Order of June 10, 1933. Under act of Sept. 22, 1961, "the White House ... shall be administered pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916" and supplementary and amendatory acts.
Acreage—18.07, all federal.

Florida

Big Cypress National Preserve
Star Route, Box 110
Ochopee, FL 33943

Adjoining the northwest section of Everglades National Park, this large area provides a freshwater supply crucial to the park's survival. Subtropical plant and animal life abounds in this ancestral home of the Seminole and Miccosukee Indians.
Authorized Oct. 11, 1974.
Acreage—570,000 Federal: 518,648.80 Nonfederal: 51,351.20.

Biscayne National Park
P.O. Box 1369
Homestead, FL 33090

Most of the park is reef and water, but within its boundaries about 33 keys, or islands, form a north-south chain, with Biscayne Bay on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east.
Authorized as Biscayne National Monument Oct. 18, 1968; redesignated and enlarged June 28, 1980. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—173,274.37 Federal: 95,024.87 Nonfederal: 78,249.50. Land area: 4,373.23.

Canaveral National Seashore
P.O. Box 6447
Titusville, FL 32782

Twenty-five miles of undeveloped barrier island preserve the natural beach, dune, marsh, and lagoon habitats for a variety of wildlife, including many species of birds. The Kennedy Space Center occupies the southern end of the island and temporary closures are possible due to launch-related activities. The area includes a portion of 140,393-acre Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge, administered by Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.
Established Jan. 3, 1975.
Acreage—57,627.07 Federal: 41,844.88 Nonfederal: 15,782.19. Land area: 29,545.07.

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
1 Castillo Drive
St. Augustine, FL 32084

Construction of this, the oldest masonry fort in continental United States was started in 1672 by the Spanish to protect St. Augustine, first permanent settlement by Europeans in the continental United States, 1565. The floor plan is the result of "modernization" work done in the 18th century.
Proclaimed as Fort Marion National Monument Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Department Aug. 10, 1933; changed to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument June 5, 1942.
Boundary changes: June 29, 1936; July 5, 1960.
Acreage—20.48 Federal: 19.92 Nonfederal: 0.56.

De Soto National Memorial
75th Street, NW
Bradenton, FL 33529

The landing of Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto in Florida in 1539 and the first extensive organized exploration of what is now the southern United States by Europeans are commemorated here.
Authorized Mar. 11, 1948. Boundary change: Sept. 8, 1960.
Acreage—26.84 Federal: 24.78 Nonfederal: 2.06.

Everglades National Park
P.O. Box 279
Homestead, FL 33030

This largest remaining subtropical wilderness in the coterminous United States has extensive fresh- and saltwater areas, open Everglades prairies, and mangrove forests. Abundant wildlife includes rare and colorful birds.
Authorized May 30, 1934. Boundary changes: July 2, 1958; Sept. 14, 1959; Sept. 2, 1960; Sept. 12, 1964; Oct. 17, 1969. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.
Acreage—1,398,939.19 Federal: 1,398,652.59 Nonfederal: 286.60. Wilderness area: 1,296,500. Water area: 625,000.

Fort Caroline National Memorial
12713 Fort Caroline Road
Jacksonville, FL 32225

The fort overlooks the site of a French Huguenot colony of 1564-65, the second French attempt at settlement within the present United States. Here, the French and Spanish began two centuries of European colonial rivalry in North America.
Authorized Sept. 21, 1959. Boundary changes April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978; Nov. 19, 1979.
Acreage—138.39 Federal: 133.02 Nonfederal: 5.37.

Fort Jefferson National Monument
c/o Everglades National ParkP.O. Box 279
Homestead, FL 33030

Built in 1856 to help control the Florida Straits, this is the largest all-masonry fortification in the Western world; it served as a Federal military prison during and after the Civil War. The bird refuge and marine life here are features.
Proclaimed Jan. 4, 1935.
Acreage—64,700 Federal: 61,480 Nonfederal: 3,220. Land area: 39.28.

Fort Matanzas National Monument
c/o Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
1 Castillo Drive
St. Augustine, FL 32084

This Spanish fort was built, 1740-42, to protect St. Augustine from the British.
Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Jan. 9, 1935; Mar. 24, 1948.
Acreage—227.76, all federal.

Gulf Islands National Seashore
P.O. Box 100
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561
(See also Mississippi)

Offshore islands and keys have both sparkling white sand beaches and historic forts and batteries. Mainland features of this unit, which is located near Pensacola, Fla., include the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, beaches, and military forts. All areas are accessible by car.
Authorized Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—65,816.64 Federal: 28,975.79 Nonfederal: 36,840.85. Land area: 9,366.64.

Georgia

Andersonville National Historic Site
Andersonville, GA 31711

This Civil War prisoner-of-war camp commemorates the sacrifices borne by American prisoners not only in the 1861-65 conflict but in all wars. Site includes Andersonville National Cemetery which has 16,000 interments, 1,004 unidentified.
Authorized Oct. 16, 1970.
Acreage—475.72 Federal: 453.93 Nonfederal: 21.79.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
1900 Northridge Road
Dunwoody, GA 30338

A series of sites along a 48-mile stretch of the Chattahoochee River, extending into Atlanta, will be preserved so the public can look at the scenery, enjoy recreation, and visit historic spots.
Established Aug. 15, 1978.
Acreage—8,699.69 Federal: 3,627.10 Nonfederal: 5,072.59.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
P.O. Box 2128
Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742
(Also in Tenn.)

This park includes the Civil War battlefields of Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge.
Established Aug. 19, 1890; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Aug. 9, 1939; Mar. 5, 1942; June 24, 1948.
Acreage—8,102.54 Federal: 8,085.75 Nonfederal: 16.79.

Cumberland Island National Seashore
P.O. Box 806
St. Marys, GA 31558

Magnificent and unspoiled beaches and dunes, marshes, and freshwater lakes make up the largest of Georgia's Golden Isles. Accessible by tour boat only.
Established Oct. 23, 1972. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Sept. 8, 1982.
Acreage—36,410.28 Federal: 18,677.56 Nonfederal: 17,732.72. Land area: 26,153.10. Wilderness area: 8,840.

Fort Frederica National Monument
Route 4, Box 286-C
St. Simons Island, GA 31522

Gen. James E. Oglethorpe built this British fort in 1736-48 during the Anglo-Spanish struggle for control of what is now the southeastern United States.
Authorized May 26, 1936. Boundary changes: Sept. 20, 1950; May 16, 1958; July 3, 1984.
Acreage—216.35 Federal: 210.72 Nonfederal: 5.63.

Fort Pulaski National Monument
P.O. Box 98
Tybee Island, GA 31328

Bombardment of this early 19th-century fort by rifled cannon in 1862 first demonstrated the ineffectiveness of old-style masonry fortifications.
Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 26, 1936; May 25, 1959.
Acreage—5,623.10 Federal: 5,365.13 Nonfederal: 257.97.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
P.O. Box 1167
Marietta, GA 30061

Two engagements took place here between Union and Confederate forces during the Atlanta Campaign, June 20-July 2, 1864.
Authorized as a national battlefield site Feb. 8, 1917; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield park June 26, 1935. Boundary change: Aug. 9, 1939.
Acreage—2,884.38 Federal: 2,882.37 Nonfederal: 2.01.

Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site
522 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, GA 30312

The birthplace, church, and grave of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., civil rights leader, are parts of this park. The neighborhood also includes the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc. The surrounding 68.19-acre preservation district includes Sweet Auburn, the economic and cultural center of Atlanta's black community during most of the 20th century. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES. Other key facilities owned and operated by private organizations.
Established Oct. 10, 1980.
Acreage—23.16 Federal: 4.13 Nonfederal: 19.03.

Ocmulgee National Monument
1207 Emery Highway
Macon, GA 31201

Traces of 10,000 years of Southeastern Indian prehistory are preserved here, including the massive temple mounds of a Mississippian Indian ceremonial complex abandoned about AD 1100.
Authorized June 14, 1934. Boundary change: June 13, 1941.
Acreage—683.48, all federal.

Guam

War in the Pacific National Historical Park
P.O. Box FA
Agana, GU 96910

This park provides an opportunity to interpret events in the Pacific theater of World War II. It includes major historic sites associated with the 1944 battle for Guam, an example of the island-hopping military campaign against the Japanese. The park contains seven distinct units illustrating various aspects of the struggle. Aging gun emplacements and other military equipment relics also can be seen. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Aug. 18, 1978.
Acreage—1,957.89 Federal: 844.23 Nonfederal: 1,113.66. Water area: 1,002.

Hawaii

Haleakala National Park
P.O. Box 369
Makawao, HI 96768

The park preserves the outstanding features of Haleakala Crater on the island of Maui and protects the unique and fragile ecosystems of Kipahulu Valley, the scenic pools along 'Ohe'o Gulch, and many rare and endangered species.
Authorized as a part of Hawaii National Park Aug. 1, 1916; redesignated Sept. 13, 1960. Boundary changes: Feb. 12, 1927; Jan. 10, 1969; Oct. 21, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1980.
Acreage—28,655.25 Federal: 27,456.34 Nonfederal: 1,198.91. Wilderness area: 19,270.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Hawaii National Park, HI 96718

Active volcanism continues here, on the island of Hawaii, where at lower elevations luxuriant and often rare vegetation provides food and shelter for a variety of animals.
Established as part of Hawaii National Park Aug. 1, 1916; redesignated Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Sept. 22, 1961. Boundary changes: May 1, 1922; Apr. 11, 1928; June 20, 1938; Dec. 3, 1940; July 1, 1961; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1980.
Acreage—229,177.03 Federal: 217,298.05 Nonfederal: 11,878.98. Wilderness area: 123,100.

Kalaupapa National Historical Park
c/o Pacific Area Office
National Park Service
300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, HI 96850

This park contains the site of the Molokai Island leprosy settlement (1886-1969), areas relating to early Hawaiian settlement, scenic and geologic resources, and habitats for rare and endangered species. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES. Entry by pre-arranged tour only.
Authorized Dec. 22, 1980.
Acreage—10,902 Federal: 23 Nonfederal: 10,879. Water area: 2,000.

Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park
c/o Pacific Area Office
National Park Service
300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, HI 96850

This was the site of important Hawaiian settlements before arrival of European explorers. It includes 3 large fishponds, house sites, and other archeological remnants. The park is intended to preserve the native culture of Hawaii. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Established Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,160.91, all nonfederal.

Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park
P.O. Box 128
Honaunau, Kona, HI 96726

Until 1819, vanquished Hawaiian warriors, noncombatants, and kapu breakers could escape death by reaching this sacred ground. Prehistoric house sites, royal fishponds, coconut groves, and spectacular shore scenery comprise the park.
Authorized as City of Refuge National Historical Park July 26, 1955; name changed Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—181.80, all federal.

Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site
P.O. Box 4963
Kawaihae, HI 96743

Ruins of Puukohola Heiau ("Temple on the Hill of the Whale"), built by King Kamehameha the Great during his rise to power, are preserved.
Authorized Aug. 17, 1972.
Acreage—77.71 Federal: 34.38 Nonfederal: 43.33.

USS *Arizona* Memorial
c/o Pacific Area Office
National Park Service
Box 50165
Honolulu, HI 96850

This floating memorial marks the spot where the USS *Arizona* was sunk in Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, during the Japanese attack.
Established Sept. 9, 1980; owned by the U.S. Navy; administered by the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement.
Acreage—None

Idaho

Craters of the Moon National Monument
P.O. Box 29
Arco, ID 83213

Volcanic cones, craters, lava flows, and caves make this an astonishing landscape.
Proclaimed May 2, 1924. Boundary changes: July 23, 1928; July 9, 1930; June 5, 1936; July 18, 1941; Nov. 19, 1962. Wilderness designated Oct. 23, 1970.
Acreage—53,545.05, all federal. Wilderness area: 43,243.

Nez Perce National Historical Park
P.O. Box 93
Spalding, ID 83551

The history and culture of the Nez Perce Indian country are preserved, commemorated, and interpreted here. Four federally-owned sites are administered by the National Park Service, and 20 sites through cooperative agreements.
Authorized May 15, 1965.
Acreage—2,108.89 Federal: 1,833.20 Nonfederal: 275.69.

Yellowstone National Park
(See Wyoming)

Illinois

Lincoln Home National Historic Site
426 S. Seventh Street
Springfield, IL 62701

Abraham Lincoln left his house here in 1861 to accept the Presidency. It was the only home he ever owned.
Authorized Aug. 18, 1971.
Acreage—12.24 Federal: 12.03 Nonfederal: 0.21.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

Indiana

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park
401 S. Second Street
Vincennes, IN 47591

This classic memorial, near the site of old Fort Sackville, commemorates the seizure of the fort from the British by Lt. Col. George Rogers Clark, Feb. 25, 1779, and development of the region north of the Ohio River. The statue was sculpted by Hermon MacNeil.
Authorized July 23, 1966.
Acreage—24.30, all federal.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore
1100 N. Mineral Springs Rd.
Porter, IN 46304

Magnificent dunes rise as high as 180 feet above Lake Michigan's southern shore. Other natural features include beaches, bogs, marshes, swamps, and prairie remnants; historic sites include an 1822 homestead and 1900 family farm, both partially restored.
Authorized Nov. 5, 1966. Boundary changes: Oct. 18, 1976; Dec. 28, 1980; Oct. 10, 1982.
Acreage—12,869.65 Federal: 9,540.63 Nonfederal: 3,329.02.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
Lincoln City, IN 47552

On this southern Indiana farm, Abraham Lincoln grew from youth into manhood. His mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, is buried here.
Authorized Feb. 19, 1962.
Acreage—191.98 Federal: 184.08 Nonfederal: 7.90.

Iowa

Effigy Mounds National Monument
P.O. Box K
McGregor, IA 52157

The monument contains outstanding examples of prehistoric burial mounds, some in the shapes of birds and bears.
Proclaimed Oct. 25, 1949. Boundary change: May 27, 1961.
Acreage—1,475.53, all federal.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
P.O. Box 607
West Branch, IA 52358

The birthplace, home, and boyhood neighborhood of the 31st President, 1929-33, the gravesite of President and Mrs. Hoover, and the Hoover Presidential Library and Museum are within the park. The library and museum are administered by the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration.
Authorized Aug. 12, 1965.
Acreage—186.80 Federal: 181.11 Nonfederal: 5.69.

Kansas

Fort Larned National Historic Site
Route 3
Larned, KS 67550

From 1859 to 1878 this fort protected traffic along the Santa Fe Trail, was the key military base in the Indian war of 1868-69, and served as an Indian agency.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964.
Acreage—718.39 Federal: 679.66 Nonfederal: 38.73.

Fort Scott National Historic Site
Old Fort Boulevard
Fort Scott, KS 66701

Established in 1842 as a base for the U.S. Army's peacekeeping efforts along the "permanent Indian frontier," the fort was manned by U.S. Dragoons who served valiantly in the Mexican War. The post was abandoned in 1853 and reactivated during the Civil War as a supply and training center. The restored and reconstructed buildings of the fort today

recreate the American frontier of the 1840s and 1850s.
Established as an affiliated area Aug. 31, 1965; authorized as a National Park Service unit Oct. 19, 1978; established May 18, 1979.
Acreage—16.69, all federal.

Kentucky

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site
R.F.D. 1
Hodgenville, KY 42748

An early 19th-century Kentucky cabin, believed to be the one in which Lincoln was born, is preserved in a memorial building at the site of his birth.
Established as Abraham Lincoln National Park July 17, 1916; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to a national historical park Aug. 11, 1939; redesignated and renamed Sept. 8, 1959. Boundary changes: May 27, 1949; Apr. 11, 1972.
Acreage—116.50, all federal.

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
(See Tennessee)

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
P.O. Box 840
Middlesboro, KY 40965
(Also in Virginia and Tennessee)

This mountain pass on the Wilderness Road, explored by Daniel Boone, developed into a main artery of the great trans-Allegheny migration for settlement of "the Old West" and an important military objective in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars.
Authorized June 11, 1940. Boundary changes: July 26, 1961; Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—20,274.42 Federal: 20,270.59 Nonfederal: 3.83.

Mammoth Cave National Park
Mammoth Cave, KY 42259

This series of underground passages—with beautiful limestone gypsum, travertine formations, deep pits and high domes, plus an underground river—has been explored and mapped for 300 miles, making this the longest recorded cave system in the world.
Authorized May 25, 1926; fully established July 1, 1941. Boundary changes: May 14, 1934; Aug. 28, 1937; Dec. 3, 1940; June 5, 1942. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 27, 1981.
Acreage—52,394.94 Federal: 51,567.99 Nonfederal: 826.95.

Louisiana

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve
U.S. Customs House
423 Canal Street, Room 206
New Orleans, LA 70130

The park preserves significant examples of natural and historical resources of the Mississippi Delta and celebrates the cultural diversity of the region. The Chalmette Unit, located 7 miles east of New Orleans on St. Bernard Highway, marks the location where American forces were victorious in the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812 and contains the Chalmette National Cemetery. The French Quarter Unit provides an introduction to the culture of the Mississippi Delta Region and includes a visitor center on St. Ann Street adjacent to Jackson Square. The Barataria Unit, located 15

miles south of New Orleans on La. 45, focuses on the ecology of the Mississippi River Delta and consists of bayous, freshwater swamps, and marshes.
Chalmette Unit established as Chalmette Monument and Grounds Mar. 4, 1907; transferred from the War Department on Aug. 10, 1933; established as Chalmette National Historical Park Aug. 10, 1939. Redesignated and incorporated with other units on Nov. 10, 1978. New park authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—20,000 Federal: 6,278.56 Nonfederal: 13,721.44.

Maine

Acadia National Park
P.O. Box 177
Bar Harbor, ME 04609

The sea sets the mood here, uniting the rugged coastal area of Mount Desert Island (highest elevation on the eastern seaboard), picturesque Schoodic Peninsula on the mainland, and the spectacular cliffs of Isle au Haut.
Proclaimed as Sieur de Monts National Monument July 8, 1916; established as Lafayette National Park Feb. 26, 1919; changed to Acadia National Park Jan. 19, 1929. Boundary changes: Jan. 19, 1929; May 23, 1930; May 29, 1935; Aug. 24, 1935; June 6, 1942; Dec. 22, 1944; July 30, 1947; Sept. 7, 1949; Aug. 1, 1950; July 24, 1956; Oct. 3, 1966; Mar. 4, 1968; Mar. 12, 1968; Oct. 15, 1982.
Acreage—39,706.91 Federal: 38,933.78 Nonfederal: 773.13.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
P.O. Box 236
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Approximately 2,000 miles of this scenic trail follow the Appalachian Mountains from Mount Katahdin, Maine, through New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, to Springer Mountain, Georgia. The trail is one of the two initial units of the National Trail System.
Established Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 2,100 miles.
Acreage—115,863.04 Federal: 62,143.53 Nonfederal: 53,719.51.

Saint Croix Island International Historic Site
c/o Acadia National Park
P.O. Box 177
Bar Harbor, ME 04609

The attempted French settlement of 1604, which led to the founding of New France, is commemorated on Saint Croix Island in the Saint Croix River on the Canadian border. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized as national monument June 8, 1949; redesignated Sept. 25, 1984.
Acreage—35.39 Federal: 22.19 Nonfederal: 13.20.

Maryland

Antietam National Battlefield
Box 158
Sharpsburg, MD 21782

Gen. Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North was ended on this battlefield in 1862.
Antietam (Sharpsburg) National Cemetery—5,032 interments, 1,836 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established Aug. 30, 1890; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; Boundary changes: May 14, 1940; Apr. 22,

Great Falls Tavern, mid-19th century . . .

1960; May 31, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1862. Placed under War Dept. July 14, 1870; transferred from War Department Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—3,246.44 Federal: 1,700.64 Nonfederal: 1,545.80. Cemetery acreage: 11.36, all federal.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Assateague Island National Seashore
Route 2, Box 294
Berlin, MD 21811
(Also in Virginia)

This 37-mile barrier island, with sandy beach, migratory waterfowl, and wild ponies, includes 9,021-acre Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior. Authorized Sept. 21, 1965.
Acreage—39,630.93 Federal: 17,775.09 Nonfederal: 21,855.84. Land area: 15,977.67.

Catoctin Mountain Park
Thurmont, MD 21788

Part of the forested ridge that forms the eastern rampart of the Appalachian Mountains in Maryland, this mountain park has sparkling streams and panoramic vistas of the Monocacy Valley.
Catoctin Recreation Demonstration Area transferred from Resettlement Administration Nov. 14, 1936; changed to Catoctin Mountain Park July 12, 1954. Boundary change: July 12, 1954.
Acreage—5,770.22, all federal.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
Box 158
Sharpsburg, MD 21782
(Also in the District of Columbia and West Virginia)

The park follows the route of the 184-mile canal along the Potomac River between Washington, D.C., and Cumberland, Md. The canal was built between 1828 and 1850.
Placed under National Park Service Sept. 23, 1938; appropriations authorized Aug. 7, 1946; proclaimed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument Jan. 18, 1961; changed to

. . . more than 100 years later, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park.

national historical park Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—20,781 Federal: 13,980.43 Nonfederal: 6,800.57.

Clara Barton National Historic Site
5801 Oxford Road
Glen Echo, MD 20812

This 38-room home of the founder of the American Red Cross was for 7 years headquarters of that organization.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—8.59, all federal.

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine
Baltimore, MD 21230

Successful defense of this fort in the War of 1812, Sept. 13-14, 1814, inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner."
Authorized as Fort McHenry National Park Mar. 3, 1925; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 11, 1939. Boundary change June 5, 1936.
Acreage—43.26, all federal.

Fort Washington Park
National Capital Parks, East
1900 Anacostia Drive, SE
Washington, DC 20019

This fort across the Potomac from Mt. Vernon was built to protect Washington, D.C. Construction was begun in 1814 to replace an 1809 fort destroyed by the British. The park has recreational facilities.
Transfer from the War Dept. authorized May 29, 1930, effective Aug. 12, 1940.
Acreage—341, all federal.

George Washington Memorial Parkway
(See Virginia)

Greenbelt Park
6501 Greenbelt Road
Greenbelt, MD 20770

Just 12 miles from Washington, D.C., this woodland park offers urban dwellers access to many forms of outdoor recreation, including camping all year.
Transferred from Public Housing Authority, Aug. 3, 1950.
Acreage—1,175.99, all federal.

Hampton
National Historic Site
535 Hampton Lane
Towson, MD 21204

This is a fine example of the lavish Georgian mansions built in America during the latter part of the 18th century.
Designated June 22, 1948. Boundary changes: Dec. 23, 1953; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—59.44, all federal.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
(See West Virginia)

Monocacy
National Battlefield
c/o Antietam National
Battlefield, Box 158
Sharpsburg, MD 21782

In a battle here July 9, 1864, Confederate Gen. Jubal T. Early defeated Union forces commanded by Brig. Gen. Lew Wallace. Wallace's troops delayed Early, however, enabling Union forces to marshal a successful defense of Washington, D.C. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized as Monocacy National Military Park, June 21, 1934. Law required land purchase by private funds. Federal purchase authorized and redesignated, Oct. 21, 1976. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,659.04 Federal: 425.88 Nonfederal: 1,233.16.

National Capital Parks
(See District of Columbia)

Piscataway Park
National Capital Parks, East
1900 Anacostia Drive, SE
Washington, DC 20019

The tranquil view from Mount Vernon of the Maryland shore of the Potomac is preserved as a pilot project in the use of easements to protect parklands from obtrusive urban expansion.
Authorized Oct. 4, 1961. Boundary changes: July 19, 1966; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—4,262.52 Federal: 4,216.03 Nonfederal: 46.49.

Potomac Heritage
National Scenic Trail
c/o National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
(Also in D.C., Virginia, and Pennsylvania)

The trail begins at the mouth of the Potomac River and follows both banks of the Potomac to the District of Columbia. For 175 miles it coincides with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Towpath. Then it turns north, ending at Conemaugh Gorge. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.
Authorized: March 28, 1983. Length: 704 miles.
Acreage undetermined.

Thomas Stone
National Historic Site
c/o George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Washington's Birthplace, VA
22575

"Habre-de-Venture," a Georgian mansion built in 1771 near Port Tobacco, Md., was the home of Thomas Stone, 1771-87. A Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Stone was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1775-78 and 1783-84. NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—328.25 Federal: 321.97 Nonfederal: 6.28.

Massachusetts

Adams
National Historic Site
135 Adams Street
Quincy, MA 02269

The home of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, of U.S. Minister to Great Britain Charles Francis Adams, and of the writers and historians Henry Adams and Brooks Adams, this house at 135 Adams Street reflects the influence of each of these distinguished men. The park also

Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site

includes the birthplaces of the two presidents and the United First Parish Church, built by the Adams family.
Designated as Adams Mansion National Historic Site Dec. 9, 1946; changed to Adams National Historic Site Nov. 26, 1952. Boundary changes: Nov. 26, 1952; Apr. 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—9.82 Federal: 9.17 Nonfederal: 0.65.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Boston National Historical Park
Charlestown Navy Yard
Boston, MA 02129

This park includes Faneuil Hall, Old North Church, Old State House, Bunker Hill, Old South Meeting House, Charlestown Navy Yard, berth for USS *Constitution*, Paul Revere House, and Dorchester Heights.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Boundary changes: Nov. 10, 1978; Sept. 8, 1980.
Acreage—41.03 Federal: 34.70 Nonfederal: 6.33.

Cape Cod National Seashore
South Wellfleet, MA 02663

Ocean beaches, dunes, woodlands, freshwater ponds, and marshes make up this park on outer Cape Cod. The area preserves notable examples of Cape Cod homes, an architectural style developed in America.
Authorized Aug. 7, 1961. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—43,526.06 Federal: 27,319.39 Nonfederal: 16,206.67. Land area: 27,004.

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site
99 Warren Street
Brookline, MA 02146

The great conservationist, landscape architect, and founder of city planning lived and worked here at "Fairstead." An archival collection of more than 63,000 original photographs with 150,000 drawings and plans is housed at the site.
Authorized Oct. 12, 1979.
Acreage—1.75, all federal.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site
83 Beals Street
Brookline, MA 02146

This house is the birthplace and early boyhood home of the 35th President.
Authorized May 26, 1967.
Acreage—0.09, all federal.

Longfellow National Historic Site
105 Brattle Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived here from 1837 to 1882 while teaching at Harvard. The house had been General Washington's headquarters during the siege of Boston, 1775-76.
Authorized Oct. 9, 1972.
Acreage—1.98, all federal.

Lowell National Historical Park
P.O. Box 1098
Lowell, MA 01853

America's first planned industrial community is commemorated by this park at the heart of the city. Elements of Lowell's factories, canal system, and the lifestyle of its people will be preserved and interpreted here.
Authorized June 5, 1978.
Acreage—137.08 Federal: 3.54 Nonfederal: 133.54.

Minute Man National Historical Park
P.O. Box 160
Concord, MA 01742

Scene of the fighting on Apr. 19, 1775, that opened the American Revolution, the park includes North Bridge, the Minute Man statue by Daniel Chester French, and 4 miles of Battle Road between Lexington and Concord. The park also

includes "The Wayside," home to a succession of remarkable people notable in the Nation's literary history: Bronson Alcott, Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Margaret Sidney.
Designated a national historic site Apr. 14, 1959; redesignated Sept. 21, 1959.
Acreage—748.81 Federal: 655.51 Nonfederal: 93.30.

Salem Maritime National Historic Site
Custom House
174 Derby Street
Salem, MA 01970

Structures preserved here date from the era when Salem ships opened trade with ports of the Far East. Structures of maritime significance include the Custom House where Nathaniel Hawthorne worked, Derby Wharf, the Bonded Warehouse, and the West India Goods Store.
Designated Mar. 17, 1938. Boundary changes: Dec. 12, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—8.95 Federal: 8.80 Nonfederal: 0.15.

Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site
244 Central Street
Saugus, MA 01906

This reconstruction of the first integrated ironworks in North America, begun in 1646, includes the ironworks, furnace, forge, and rolling and slitting mill.
Authorized Apr. 5, 1968.
Acreage—8.51, all federal.

Springfield Armory National Historic Site
1 Armory Square
Springfield, MA 01105

From 1794 to 1968 Springfield Armory was a center for the manufacture of U.S. military small arms and the scene of many important technological advances. A large weapons museum is now housed in the original Main Arsenal Building.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—54.93 Federal: 20.60 Nonfederal: 34.33.

Michigan

Isle Royale National Park
87 North Ripley Street
Houghton, MI 49931

This forested island, the largest in Lake Superior, is distinguished by its wilderness character, timber wolves, moose herd, and pre-Columbian copper mines.
Authorized Mar. 3, 1931. Boundary changes: May 28, 1934; June 20, 1938; Mar. 6, 1942; Aug. 14, 1958; Apr. 11, 1972; Oct. 20, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1980.
Acreage—571,790.11 Federal: 539,281.87 Nonfederal: 32,508.24. Land area: 133,779.94. Wilderness area: 131,880.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
P.O. Box 40
Munising, MI 49862

Multicolored sandstone cliffs, broad beaches, sand bars, dunes, waterfalls, inland lakes, ponds, marshes, hardwood and coniferous forests, and numerous birds and animals comprise this scenic area on Lake Superior. This was the first national lakeshore.
Authorized Oct. 15, 1966.
Acreage—72,898.86 Federal: 35,375.43 Nonfederal: 37,523.43. Land area: 63,122.08.

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore
400 Main Street
Frankfort, MI 49635

Beaches, massive sand dunes, forests, and lakes are outstanding characteristics of the Lake Michigan shoreline and two offshore islands.
Authorized Oct. 21, 1970.
Acreage—71,021.14 Federal: 55,571.47 Nonfederal: 15,449.67. Land area: 58,473.

Minnesota

Grand Portage National Monument
P.O. Box 666
Grand Marais, MN 55604

This 9-mile portage was a vital link on one of the principal routes for Indians, explorers, missionaries, and fur traders heading for the Northwest. The Grand Portage post of the North West Company has been reconstructed here.
Designated as a national historic site Sept. 15, 1951; changed to national monument by act of Congress Sept. 2, 1958.
Acreage—709.97, all federal.

Lower Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
(See Wisconsin)

Pipestone National Monument
P.O. Box 727
Pipestone, MN 56164

From this quarry Indians obtained materials for making pipes used in ceremonies. Although George Catlin, the painter, was not the first white person to visit the quarries, he was the first person to describe them in print. Pipestone is known as Catlinite in his honor. The park includes the Upper Midwest Indian Cultural Center, which provides space for craftsmen to display their work and for demonstrations of traditional crafts to take place.
Established Aug. 25, 1937. Boundary change: June 18, 1956.
Acreage—281.78, all federal.

Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
(See Wisconsin)

Voyageurs National Park
P.O. Box 50
International Falls, MN 56649

Interconnected northern lakes, once the route of the French-Canadian voyageurs, are surrounded by forest. Boaters ply the waters in summer. Snowmobilers and crosscountry skiers travel across the frozen lakes and wooded trails in winter.
Authorized Jan. 8, 1971. Established Apr. 8, 1975. Boundary change: Jan. 3, 1983.
Acreage—217,892.01 Federal: 130,788.10 Nonfederal: 87,103.91. Land area: 138,828.

Mississippi

Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
R.R. 1, NT-143
Tupelo, MS 38801

The Confederate cavalry was employed with extraordinary skill here during the battle of June 10, 1864.
Established Feb. 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—1, all federal.

Gulf Islands National Seashore
3500 Park Road
Ocean Springs, MS 39564
(See also Florida)

Sparkling beaches, historic ruins, and wildlife sanctuaries, accessible only by boat, can be found on the offshore islands of this unit, located near Pascagoula and Biloxi. On the mainland there's an urban park with a nature trail, picnic area, and a campground at Ocean Springs.
Authorized Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—73,958.82 Federal: 69,150.03 Nonfederal: 4,808.79. Wilderness area: 1,800. Land area: 10,078.82.

Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail
Southeast Region
National Park Service
Richard B. Russell Building
75 Spring Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(Also in Alabama and Tennessee)

The trail extends from Nashville, Tenn., to Natchez, Miss., and parallels the existing parkway. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.
Authorized: March 28, 1983. Length: 694 miles.
Acreage—10,995, all federal.

Natchez Trace Parkway
R.R. 1, NT-143
Tupelo, MS 38801
(Also in Alabama and Tennessee)

This historic route generally follows the old Indian trace, or trail, between Nashville, Tenn., and Natchez, Miss. (Of the estimated 449 miles, 358 are completed.)
Emergency Appropriation Act of June 19, 1934, allocated initial construction funds; established as parkway under National Park Service by act of May 18, 1938. Ackia Battleground (authorized as a national monument Aug. 27, 1935, and now called Chickasaw Village) and Meriwether Lewis Park (proclaimed as a national monument Feb. 6, 1925, and transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933) were added to the Natchez Trace Parkway by act of Aug. 10, 1961.
Acreage—50,189.33 Federal: 50,132.71 Nonfederal: 56.62.

Tupelo National Battlefield
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
R.R.1, NT-143
Tupelo, MS 38801

Here, on July 13-14, 1864, Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry battled a Union force of 14,000 sent to keep Forrest from cutting the railroad supplying Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's march on Atlanta.
Established as a national battlefield site Feb. 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield and boundary changed Aug. 10, 1961.
Acreage—1, all federal.

Vicksburg National Military Park
3201 Clay Street
Vicksburg, MS 39180

Fortifications of the 47-day siege of Vicksburg, which ended July 3, 1863, are remarkably well preserved here. Victory gave the North control of the Mississippi River and cut the Confederacy in two. Civil War gunboat USS *Cairo* and artifacts are on display.
Vicksburg National Cemetery—18,207 interments, 12,954 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established Feb. 21, 1899; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 4, 1963.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments, 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Mar. 2, 1955.
Park acreage—1,619.70 Federal: 1,612.86 Nonfederal: 6.84. Cemetery acreage—116.28, all federal.

Missouri

George Washington Carver National Monument
P.O. Box 38
Diamond, MO 64840

The birthplace and childhood home of George Washington Carver, the famous black agronomist, includes the Carver family cemetery and the site where Carver was born.
Authorized July 14, 1943.
Acreage—210, all federal.

Harry S Truman
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 4139
Independence, MO 64075

Harry S Truman, the 33rd President, called this Victorian structure home from 1919 until his death in 1972. Constructed by Mrs. Truman's grandfather, it was known as the "Summer White House" from 1945 to 1953 and was the only home ever owned by the Trumans.
Authorized May 23, 1983.
Acreage—0.78, all federal.

Jefferson
National Expansion Memorial
National Historic Site
11 North 4th Street
St. Louis, MO 63102

This park on St. Louis' Mississippi riverfront memorializes Thomas Jefferson and others who directed territorial expansion of the United States. Eero Saarinen's prize-winning, stainless steel gateway arch commemorates westward pioneers. Visitors may ascend the 630-foot-high arch. In the nearby courthouse Dred Scott sued for freedom in the historic slavery case.
Designated Dec. 20, 1935; authorized May 17, 1954. Boundary change: Aug. 29, 1969.
Acreage—90.96, all federal.

Ozark
National Scenic Riverways
P.O. Box 490
Van Buren, MO 63965

For about 134 miles the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers flow through the Ozark hills. Notable features include huge freshwater springs and numerous caves.
Authorized Aug. 27, 1964. Boundary change: Apr. 11, 1972.
Acreage—80,788.34 Federal: 60,642.75 Nonfederal: 20,145.59.

Wilson's Creek
National Battlefield
Postal Drawer C
Republic, MO 65738

The Confederate victory here on Aug. 10, 1861, was the first major engagement west of the Mississippi. It culminated in severe losses on both sides, yet Union troops were able to retreat and regroup. Major features include "Bloody Hill" and the recently restored 1852 Ray House.
Authorized Apr. 22, 1960, as national battlefield park; redesignated Dec. 16, 1970.
Acreage—1,749.91 Federal: 1,749.41 Nonfederal: 0.50.

Montana

Big Hole
National Battlefield
P.O. Box 237
Wisdom, MT 59761

Nez Perce Indians and U.S. Army troops fought here in 1877—a dramatic episode in the long struggle to confine the Nez Perce, and other Indians, to reservations.
Established by Executive Order as Big Hole Battlefield National Monument June 23, 1910; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to Big Hole National Battlefield May 17, 1963. Boundary changes: June 29, 1939; May 17, 1963; Dec. 1, 1971.
Acreage—655.61, all federal.

Bighorn Canyon
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 458
Fort Smith, MT 59035
(Also in Wyoming)

Bighorn Lake, formed by Yellowtail Dam on the Bighorn River, extends 71 miles, including 47 miles through spectacular Bighorn Canyon. The Crow Indian Reservation borders a large part of the area.
Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Dec. 31, 1964; established by act of Congress Oct. 15, 1966.
Acreage—120,277.86 Federal: 68,484.59 Nonfederal: 51,793.27.

Custer Battlefield National Monument
P.O. Box 39
Crow Agency, MT 59022

The famous Battle of the Little Big Horn between twelve companies of the 7th U.S. Cavalry and the Sioux and Northern Cheyenne Indians was fought here on June 25-26, 1876. Lt. Col. George A. Custer and about 268 of his force were killed. Custer Battlefield National Cemetery with 4,487 interments, 277 unidentified, is included within the park.
Ordered established as a national cemetery by Secretary of War Jan. 29, 1879; proclaimed National Cemetery of Custer's Battlefield Reservation Dec. 7, 1886; transferred from War Dept. July 1, 1940; changed to Custer Battlefield National Monument by act of Congress Mar. 22, 1946. Boundary change: Apr. 14, 1926.
Acreage—765.34, all federal.

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
(See North Dakota)

Glacier National Park
West Glacier, MT 59936

With precipitous peaks ranging above 10,000 feet, this ruggedly beautiful land includes nearly 50 glaciers, many lakes and streams, a wide variety of wildflowers, and wildlife.
Established May 11, 1910. Boundary changes: Feb. 10, 1912; Feb. 27, 1915; July 31, 1939; Dec. 13, 1944; Apr. 11, 1972; Jan. 26, 1978. Authorized as part of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park May 2, 1932; proclaimed June 30, 1932. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—1,013,594.67 Federal: 1,012,723.06 Nonfederal: 871.61.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site
P.O. Box 790
Deer Lodge, MT 59722

This was the home ranch area of one of the largest and best known 19th-century range ranches in the country.
Authorized Aug. 25, 1972. Boundary change: Aug. 31, 1981.
Acreage—1,498.65 Federal: 1,371.51 Nonfederal: 127.14.

Yellowstone National Park
(See Wyoming)

Nebraska

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument
P.O. Box 427
Gering, NE 69341

These renowned quarries contain numerous, well preserved Miocene mammal fossils and represent an important chapter in the evolution of mammals.
Authorized June 5, 1965.
Acreage—3,055.22 Federal: 2,737.52 Nonfederal: 317.70.

Homestead National Monument of America
Route 3, Beatrice, NE 68310

One of the first claims under the Homestead Act of 1862 was filed for this land; includes Freeman School.
Authorized Mar. 19, 1936. Boundary change: Sept. 25, 1970.
Acreage—194.57 Federal: 182.11 Nonfederal: 12.46.

Missouri National Recreational River
c/o Midwest Region
National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, NE 68102

One of the last free-flowing stretches of the Missouri, this reach from Gavins Point Dam, near Yankton, S.D., to Ponca, Neb., still exhibits the river's dynamic character in its islands, bars, chutes, and snags. In all respects, the "Big Muddy" lives up to its name. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, manages the river through a cooperative

agreement with the National Park Service. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized November 10, 1978. Length: 59 miles.
Acreage—14,941, all nonfederal.

Scotts Bluff
National Monument
P.O. Box 427
Gering, NE 69341

Rising 800 feet above the valley floor, this massive promontory was a landmark on the Oregon Trail, associated with overland migration between 1843 and 1869 across the Great Plains.
Proclaimed Dec. 12, 1919. Boundary changes: May 9, 1924; June 1, 1932; Mar. 29, 1940; June 30, 1961.
Acreage—2,997.08 Federal: 2,935.95 Nonfederal: 61.13.

Nevada

Death Valley
National Monument
(See California)

Lake Mead
National Recreation Area
601 Nevada Highway
Boulder City, NV 89005
(Also in Arizona)

Lake Mead, formed by Hoover Dam, and Lake Mohave, by Davis Dam, on the Colorado River comprise this first national recreation area established by an act of Congress.
Administered under cooperative agreements with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Oct. 13, 1936, and July 18, 1947. Name changed from Boulder Dam National Recreation Area Aug. 11, 1947. Established Oct. 8, 1964. Boundary change: Jan. 3, 1975.
Acreage—1,496,600.52 Federal: 1,468,388.64 Nonfederal: 28,211.88. Land area: 1,348,075.70.

Lehman Caves
National Monument
Baker, NV 89311

Tunnels and galleries decorated with stalactites and stalagmites honeycomb these caverns of light-gray and white marble.
Proclaimed Jan. 24, 1922; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—640, all federal.

New Hampshire

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Saint-Gaudens
National Historic Site
R.R. #2
Cornish, NH 03745

Located in Cornish this memorial to sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens contains his home, "Aspet," and his studios and gardens.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Established May 30, 1977. Boundary change: Oct. 31, 1976.
Acreage—148.23 Federal: 141.20 Nonfederal: 7.03.

New Jersey

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Delaware
National Scenic River
(See Pennsylvania)

Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation Area
(See Pennsylvania)

Edison
National Historic Site
Main St. and Lakeside Ave.
West Orange, NJ 07052

Laboratory and equipment used for 44 years by Thomas A. Edison for many of his experiments are here, as are his library, papers, and models of some of his inventions. The site also includes Glenmont, Edison's 23-room home, with original furnishings.
Edison Home National Historic Site designated Dec. 6, 1955; Edison Laboratory National Monument proclaimed July 14, 1956; areas combined as Edison National Historic Site Sept. 5, 1962. Boundary changes: Sept. 5, 1962; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—21.25, all federal.

Gateway
National Recreation Area
(See New York)

Morristown
National Historical Park
Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960

During the Revolutionary War, Morristown was quarters for the Continental Army during two critical winters—Jan. 1777 and 1779-80. Ford Mansion, which served as George Washington's headquarters, is included in the park.
Authorized Mar. 2, 1933. Boundary changes: June 6, 1953; Sept. 18, 1964; Oct. 26, 1974; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—1,675.94 Federal: 1,673.89 Nonfederal: 2.05.

Statue of Liberty
National Monument
(See New York)

New Mexico

Aztec Ruins
National Monument
P.O. Box U
Aztec, NM 87410

Ruins of this large Pueblo Indian community of 12th-century masonry and timber buildings have been largely excavated and stabilized. The ruins, misnamed by settlers, are unrelated to the Aztecs of Mexico.
Proclaimed Jan. 24, 1923. Boundary changes: July 2, 1928; Dec. 19, 1930; May 27, 1948.
Acreage—27.14, all federal.

Bandelier
National Monument
Los Alamos, NM 87544

On the canyon-slashed slopes of the Pajarito Plateau are the ruins of many cliff houses of 15th-century Pueblo Indians.
Proclaimed Feb. 11, 1916; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Feb. 25, 1932. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1932; Jan. 9, 1961; May 27, 1963; Oct. 21, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—36,916.89 Federal: 32,682.89 Nonfederal: 4,234 Wilderness area: 23,267.

Capulin Mountain
National Monument
Capulin, NM 88414

This symmetrical cinder cone is an interesting example of a geologically recent, extinct volcano.
Proclaimed Aug. 9, 1916. Boundary change: Sept. 3, 1962.
Acreage—775.38, all federal.

Carlsbad Caverns
National Park
3225 National Parks Highway
Carlsbad, NM 88220

This series of connected caverns, with one of the world's largest underground chambers, has countless magnificent and curious formations.
Proclaimed Carlsbad Cave National Monument Oct. 25, 1923; established as Carlsbad Caverns National Park May 14, 1930. Boundary changes: Feb. 21, 1933; May 4, 1934; Feb. 3, 1939; Dec. 30, 1963; Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—46,755.33 Federal: 46,435.33 Nonfederal: 320. Wilderness area: 33,125.

Chaco Culture
National Historical Park
Star Route 4, Box 6500
Bloomfield, NM 87413

The canyon, with hundreds of smaller ruins, contains 13 major Indian ruins unsurpassed in the United States, representing the highest point of Pueblo pre-Columbian civilization.
Proclaimed Chaco Canyon National Monument Mar. 11, 1907; redesignated and renamed Dec. 19, 1980. Boundary changes: Jan. 10, 1928; Dec. 19, 1980.
Acreage—33,977.82 Federal: 23,009.03 Nonfederal: 10,968.79.

El Morro
National Monument
Ramah, NM 87321

"Inscription Rock" is a soft sandstone monolith on which are carved hundreds of inscriptions, including those of 17th-century Spanish explorers and 19th-century American emigrants and settlers. The monument also includes pre-Columbian petroglyphs.
Proclaimed Dec. 8, 1906. Boundary changes: June 18, 1917; June 14, 1950.
Acreage—1,278.72 Federal: 1,039.92 Nonfederal: 238.80.

Fort Union
National Monument
Watrous, NM 87753

Three U.S. Army forts were built on this site—a key defensive point on the Santa Fe Trail—and were occupied from 1851 to 1891. Ruins of the last fort, which was the largest military post in the Southwest, have been stabilized.
Established June 28, 1954.
Acreage—720.60, all federal.

Gila Cliff Dwellings
National Monument
Route 11, Box 100
Silver City, NM 88061

These well-preserved cliff dwellings in natural cavities on the face of an overhanging cliff were inhabited from about AD 1280 to the early 1300s.
Proclaimed Nov. 16, 1907; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Apr. 17, 1962. Forest Service resumed administration of National Park Service area April 28, 1975.
Acreage—533.13, all federal.

Pecos National Monument
P.O. Drawer 11
Pecos, NM 87552

The park contains the ruins of the ancient Pueblo of Pecos and the remains of two Spanish missions, one built in the 17th, and the other, in the 18th century. In later years, the ruins became a landmark on the Santa Fe Trail.
Authorized June 28, 1965. Boundary change: Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—364.80, all federal.

Salinas National Monument
Box 496
Mountainair, NM 87036

Salinas takes its name from salt lakes that have been of great importance to this region. The park contains the ruins of three major pueblos, plus four large churches built by the Franciscan fathers. The area has been abandoned since 1670.
Proclaimed Gran Quivira National Monument Nov. 1, 1909; name changed and area enlarged Dec. 19, 1980; two state monuments absorbed Nov. 2, 1981. Boundary changes: Nov. 25, 1919; Dec. 19, 1980.
Acreage—1,076.94 Federal: 647.19 Nonfederal: 429.75.

White Sands National Monument
P.O. Box 458
Alamogordo, NM 88310

The park contains the world's largest gypsum dunefield covering nearly 230 square miles. The glistening white dunes rise 60 feet high. Small animals have adapted to this harsh environment by developing light, protective coloration. Plants also have adapted, extending root systems to remain atop the ever-shifting dunes.
Proclaimed Jan. 18, 1933. Boundary changes: Nov. 28, 1934; Aug. 29, 1938; June 6, 1942; June 24, 1953; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—144,458.24 Federal: 144,075.25 Nonfederal: 382.99.

New York

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Castle Clinton National Monument
Manhattan Sites
National Park Service
26 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005

Built 1808-11, this structure served successively as a defense for New York harbor, a promenade and entertainment center, and an immigration depot through which more than 8 million people entered the United States from 1855 to 1890. It is located in Battery Park, Manhattan.
Authorized Aug. 12, 1946.
Acreage—1, all federal.

Delaware National Scenic River
(See Pennsylvania)

Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site
249 Albany Post Road
Bellfield Headquarters
Hyde Park, NY 12538

Mrs. Roosevelt used her "Val-Kill" estate as a personal retreat from her busy life. The pastoral setting of the cottage, built for her by FDR in 1925, includes fields, trees, swamps, and ponds. She also used the estate to entertain friends and dignitaries and to promote the many causes that interested her.
Authorized May 27, 1977.
Acreage—180.50, all federal.

Federal Hall National Memorial
Manhattan Sites
National Park Service
26 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005

This graceful building is on the site of the original Federal Hall where the trial of John Peter Zenger, involving freedom of the press, was held in 1735; the Stamp Act Congress convened, 1765; the Second Continental Congress met, 1785; Washington took the oath as first U.S. President, and the Bill of Rights was adopted, 1789. Present building was completed in 1842 as a federal customs house. The statue of Washington on the steps of the building is by John Quincy Adams Ward.

Hyde Park . . .

Designated as Federal Hall Memorial National Historic Site May 26, 1939; changed to Federal Hall National Memorial Aug. 11, 1955.
Acreage—0.45, all federal.

Fire Island
National Seashore
120 Laurel Street
Patchogue, NY 11772

This barrier island off the south shore of Long Island offers the opportunity for beach-oriented recreation and ecological observations. The 32-mile-long island faces the Atlantic Ocean while protecting the waters of Great South Bay and the mainland of Long Island behind it. Much of the land in the seashore, which is almost within sight of New York City's skyscrapers, has a quality of wilderness amazing for its proximity to this great metropolis.
Authorized Sept. 11, 1964. Boundary changes: Oct. 9, 1965; Nov. 10, 1978. Established Sept. 11, 1984. Wilderness designated Dec. 23, 1980.
Acreage—19,578.55 Federal: 6,095.04 Nonfederal: 13,483.51. Land area: 16,486.43. Wilderness area: 1,363.

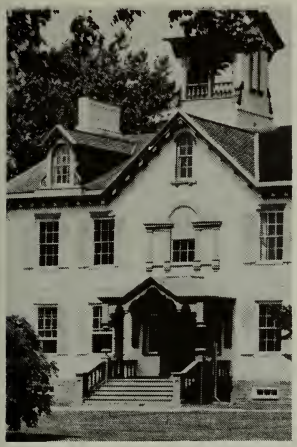
Fort Stanwix
National Monument
112 E. Park Street
Rome, NY 13440

The American stand here in August 1777 was a major factor in repulsing the British invasion from Canada. The fort was also the site of the treaty of Fort Stanwix with the Iroquois Nov. 5, 1768. The current fort is a complete reconstruction.
Authorized Aug. 21, 1935; acquisition completed, 1973.
Acreage—15.52, all federal.

Gateway
National Recreation Area
Floyd Bennett Field, Bldg. 69
Brooklyn, NY 11234
(Also in New Jersey)

With beaches, marshes, islands, and adjacent waters in the New York harbor area, this park offers urban residents a wide range of recreational opportunities. The Sandy Hook Unit, in New Jersey, features beaches, plant and animal life, and historic structures, including Sandy Hook Lighthouse (1764), thought to be the oldest operational light in the United States.
Established Oct. 27, 1972.
Acreage—26,310.93 Federal: 20,375.87 Nonfederal: 5,935.06.

Lindenwald . . .



Sagamore Hill . . . Presidential homes in New York.

General Grant National Memorial
Manhattan Sites
National Park Service
26 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005

This memorial to Ulysses S. Grant, the Union commander who brought the Civil War to an end, includes the tombs of General and Mrs. Grant. As the President of the United States (1869-77), Grant signed the act establishing the first national park, Yellowstone, Mar. 1, 1872. The memorial is on Riverside Drive near West 122nd Street.
Dedicated Apr. 27, 1897. Legislature in 1956 approved transfer by Grant Monument Association and the City of New York to federal ownership; accepted by Congress, Aug. 14, 1958; placed under National Park Service, May 1, 1959.
Acreage—0.76, all federal.

Hamilton Grange National Memorial
287 Convent Avenue
New York, NY 10031

"The Grange," named after his grandfather's estate in Scotland, was the home of Alexander Hamilton, American statesman and first Secretary of the Treasury.
Authorized Apr. 27, 1962.
Acreage—0.71, all nonfederal.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
249 Albany Post Road
Bellfield Headquarters
Hyde Park, NY 12538

This was the birthplace, lifetime residence, and "Summer White House" of the 32nd President. He entertained many distinguished visitors here. The gravesites of President and Mrs. Roosevelt are in the Rose Garden.
Designated Jan. 15, 1944. A Joint Resolution of Congress, July 18, 1939, authorized acceptance by the Federal Government of title to any part of Hyde Park Estate donated to the United States. Full title to property accepted Nov. 21, 1945. Boundary changes: July 1, 1953; Nov. 9, 1964; April 30, 1975.
Acreage—290.34, all federal.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site
P.O. Box 545, Route 9H
Kinderhook, NY 12106

Lindenwald, south of Albany, was the home of the eighth President—a leader in the growth and emergence of Jacksonian Democracy—for 21 years until his death in 1862. BEING RESTORED; OPEN ON A LIMITED BASIS.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—39.58 Federal: 38.50 Nonfederal: 1.08.

Sagamore Hill
National Historic Site
Cove Neck Road, Box 304
Oyster Bay, NY 11771

This estate was the home of Theodore Roosevelt from 1885 until his death in 1919. Used as the "Summer White House" 1901-08, it contains original furnishings. The Old Orchard Museum is on the grounds.
Authorized July 25, 1962.
Acreage—78, all federal.

Saratoga
National Historical Park
R.D. 2, Box 33
Stillwater, NY 12170

The American victory here over the British in 1777 was the turning point of the Revolution and one of the decisive battles in world history. Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler's country home and the 154-foot Saratoga monument are nearby.
Authorized June 1, 1938. Boundary change: Jan. 12, 1983.
Acreage—3,415.08 Federal: 2,605.68 Nonfederal: 809.40.

Statue of Liberty
National Monument
Liberty Island
New York, NY 10004
(Also in New Jersey)

The famous 152-foot copper statue bearing the torch of freedom was a gift of the French people in 1886 to commemorate the alliance of the two nations in the American Revolution. It was designed by Frederick Bartholdi. The monument includes the American Museum of Immigration, in the base of the statue, and Ellis Island, an immigration port from 1892 to 1954. Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Sept. 7, 1937; May 11, 1965. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 31, 1984.
Acreage—58.38, all federal.

Theodore Roosevelt
Birthplace
National Historic Site
28 E. 20th Street
New York, NY 10003

The 26th President was born in a brownstone house here on Oct. 27, 1858. Demolished in 1916, it was reconstructed in the 1920s to include museum and period rooms.
Authorized July 25, 1962.
Acreage—0.11, all federal.

Theodore Roosevelt
Inaugural
National Historic Site
641 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14202

Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States on Sept. 14, 1901, here in the Ansley Wilcox House after the assassination of President William McKinley.
Authorized Nov. 2, 1966.
Acreage—1.03, all federal.

Upper Delaware Scenic
and Recreational River
(See Pennsylvania)

Vanderbilt Mansion
National Historic Site
249 Albany Post Road
Bellfield Headquarters
Hyde Park, NY 12538

This palatial mansion is a fine example of homes built by 19th-century millionaires. This particular home was constructed by Frederick W. Vanderbilt, a grandson of Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Designated Dec. 18, 1940.
Acreage—211.65, all federal.

Women's Rights
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 70
Seneca Falls, NY 13148

Located in Seneca Falls, this park commemorates the beginning of the women's struggle for equal rights and includes the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, the site of the 1848 Women's Rights Convention, and the homes and offices of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Amelia Jenks Bloomer, and other notable early women's rights activists. LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.
Authorized Dec. 8, 1980.
Acreage—4.99 Federal: 0.82 Nonfederal: 4.17.

Statue of Liberty National Monument

North Carolina

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(see Maine)

Blue Ridge Parkway
700 Northwestern Bank Bldg.
Asheville, NC 28801
(Also in Virginia)

Following the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, this scenic parkway averages 3,000 feet above sea level, embracing several large recreational areas and preserving mountain folk culture and scenic areas. First national parkway.
Initial construction funds allocated under authority of National Industrial Recovery Act June 16, 1933; act establishing parkway under National Park Service June 30, 1936. Boundary changes: June 30, 1961; Oct. 9, 1968.
Acreage—82,117.37 Federal: 78,162.67 Nonfederal: 3,954.70.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Route 1, Box 675
Manteo, NC 27954

Beaches, migratory waterfowl, fishing, and points of historical interest, including the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse overlooking the "graveyard of the Atlantic," are special features of the first national seashore.
Authorized Aug. 17, 1937. Its lands include 5,915-acre Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.
Acreage—30,319.43 Federal: 30,318.88 Nonfederal: 0.55. Land area: 26,326.24.

Cape Lookout National Seashore
P.O. Box 690
Beaufort, NC 28516

This series of undeveloped barrier islands extends 55 miles along the lower Outer Banks embracing beaches, dunes, salt marshes, historic Portsmouth Village, and Cape Lookout Lighthouse.
Authorized Mar. 10, 1966. Boundary changes: Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—28,414.74 Federal: 23,270.83 Nonfederal: 5,143.91. Land area: 8,741.

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site
P.O. Box 395
Flat Rock, NC 28731

"Connemara" was the farm home of the noted poet-author for the last 22 years of his life. During his residence here, several of his books were published.
Authorized Oct. 17, 1968; established Oct. 27, 1972; opened May 11, 1974.
Acreage—263.52, all federal.

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site
c/o Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Route 1, Box 675
Manteo, NC 27954

The first English settlement in North America was attempted here (1585-87). The fate of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony" remains a mystery.
Designated Apr. 5, 1941. Boundary change: Aug. 7, 1961.
Acreage—157.27 Federal: 153.05 Nonfederal: 4.22.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park
(See Tennessee)

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
P.O. Box 9806
Greensboro, NC 27429

The battle fought here on Mar. 15, 1781, opened the campaign that led to Yorktown and the end of the Revolution.
Established Mar. 2, 1917; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—220.25, all federal.

Moores Creek National Battlefield
P.O. Box 69
Currie, NC 28435

The battle on Feb. 27, 1776, between North Carolina Patriots and Loyalists, is commemorated here. The Patriot victory notably advanced the revolutionary cause in the South.
Established June 2, 1926, as a national military park; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Sept. 8, 1980. Boundary changes: Sept. 27, 1944; Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—86.52, all federal.

Wright Brothers National Memorial
c/o Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Route 1, Box 675
Manteo, NC 27954

The first sustained flight in a heavier-than-air machine was made here by Wilbur and Orville Wright on Dec. 17, 1903.
Authorized as Kill Devil Hill Monument National Memorial Mar. 2, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Dec. 1, 1953. Boundary change: June 23, 1959.
Acreage—431.40. Federal: 424.77 Nonfederal: 6.63.

North Dakota

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
Buford Route
Williston, ND 58801
(Also in Montana)

The trading post that stood here was the principal fur-trading depot in the Upper Missouri River region from 1829 to 1867. Fort Union served the Dakotas, Montana, and the Prairie Provinces.
Authorized June 20, 1966. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—434.04 Federal: 392.16 Nonfederal: 41.88.

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site
R.R. 1, Box 168
Stanton, ND 58571

Remnants of historic and prehistoric Indian villages, last occupied in 1845 by the Hidatsa, contain an array of artifacts of Plains Indian culture. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—1,293.35, all federal.

Theodore Roosevelt National Park
Medora, ND 58645

The park includes scenic badlands along the Little Missouri River and part of Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch.
Established as Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park Apr. 25, 1947; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: June 10, 1948; June 12, 1948; Mar. 24, 1956; Nov. 6, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978; Dec. 5, 1979. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—70,416.39 Federal: 69,675.88 Nonfederal: 740.51. Wilderness area: 29,920.

Ohio

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area
15610 Vaughn Road
Brecksville, OH 44141

This recreation area links the urban centers of Cleveland and Akron, preserving the rural character of the Cuyahoga River Valley and such historic resources as the century-old Ohio and Erie Canal system.
Authorized Dec. 27, 1974. Established June 26, 1975. Boundary changes: Oct. 21, 1976; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—32,460.19 Federal: 14,439.25 Nonfederal: 18,020.94.

James A. Garfield National Historic Site
Lawnfield
1950 Mentor Avenue
Mentor, OH 44060

This site preserves property associated with the life of the 20th President. The site is currently managed by a private organization and is open to the public.
Authorized Dec. 28, 1980.
Acreage—7.82 Federal: 3.41 Nonfederal: 4.41.

Mound City Group National Monument
16062 State Route 104
Chillicothe, OH 45601

Twenty-three burial mounds of Hopewell Indians (200 BC-AD 500) yielded copper breastplates, tools, obsidian blades, shells, ornaments of grizzly bear teeth, and stone pipes carved as birds and animals. These provide insights into the ceremonial customs of these prehistoric people.
Proclaimed Mar. 2, 1923; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Apr. 3, 1952; Dec. 28, 1980; June 21, 1983.
Acreage—217.50 Federal: 120.20 Nonfederal: 97.30.

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial
P.O. Box 549
Put-in-Bay, OH 43456

Commodore Oliver H. Perry won the greatest naval battle of the War of 1812 on Lake Erie. The memorial—the world's most massive Doric column—was constructed in 1912-15 "to inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament." It was designed by Joseph Freedlander.
Constructed 1912-15 with funds from Federal Government and 9 states. Established June 2, 1936, as national monument; redesignated Oct. 26, 1972. Boundary changes: Oct. 26, 1972; Aug. 16, 1978.
Acreage—25.38 Federal: 24.97 Nonfederal: 0.41.

William Howard Taft National Historic Site
2038 Auburn Ave.
Cincinnati, OH 45219

This house was the birthplace and boyhood home of the only man to serve both as President and Chief Justice of the United States—27th President, 1909-13; U.S. Chief Justice, 1921-30.
BEING RESTORED, LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1969. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—3.07 Federal: 1.62 Nonfederal: 1.45.

Oklahoma

Chickasaw National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 201
Sulphur, OK 73086

The manmade Lake of the Arbuckles provides water recreation for an extensive Midwest area, and numerous cold mineral- and freshwater springs, including bromide waters, surface here.
Authorized as Sulphur Springs Reservation July 1, 1902; redesignated as Platt National Park, June 29, 1906. Combined with Arbuckle NRA and redesignated, Mar. 17, 1976. Boundary changes: Apr. 21, 1904; June 18, 1940; Mar. 17, 1976.
Acreage—9,521.91 Federal: 9,494.86 Nonfederal: 27.05.
Water area: 2,409.

Fort Smith National Historic Site
(See Arkansas)

Oregon

Crater Lake National Park
P.O. Box 7
Crater Lake, OR 97604

This deep blue lake lies in the heart of Mount Mazama, an ancient volcanic peak that collapsed centuries ago. The lake is encircled by multicolored lava walls reaching 500 to 2,000 feet above the lake waters.
Established May 22, 1902. Boundary changes: June 7, 1924; May 14, 1932; Dec. 19, 1980; Sept. 8, 1982.
Acreage—183,227.05 Federal: 183,226.77 Nonfederal: 0.28.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial
Route 3, Box 604-FC
Astoria, OR 97103

The Lewis and Clark Expedition camped here in the winter of 1805-06.
Authorized May 29, 1958. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—125.20 Federal: 124.97 Nonfederal: 0.23.

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument
420 W. Main Street
John Day, OR 97845

Plant and animal fossils show five epochs, from Eocene to end of Pleistocene.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—14,011.90 Federal: 10,739.15 Nonfederal: 3,272.75.

Oregon Caves National Monument
19000 Caves Highway
Cave Junction, OR 97523

Groundwater dissolving marble bedrock formed these cave passages and intricate flowstone formations.
Proclaimed July 12, 1909; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—487.98 Federal: 484.03 Nonfederal: 3.95.

Pennsylvania

Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site
P.O. Box 247
Cresson, PA 16630

Traces of the first railroad crossing of the Allegheny Mountains can still be seen here. An inclined plane railroad, it permitted transportation of passengers and freight over the mountains, providing a critical link in the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal system and with the West. Built between 1831 and 1834, it was abandoned by 1857.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,134.91 Federal: 845.83 Nonfederal: 289.08.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Delaware National Scenic River
c/o Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324
(Also in New Jersey)

This park contains the 41 miles of the Delaware River that lie within the boundaries of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The free-flowing stream offers swimming, boating, and fishing opportunities.
Established Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,973.33, all nonfederal.

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324
(Also in New Jersey)

This scenic area preserves relatively unspoiled land on both the New Jersey and Pennsylvania sides of the middle Delaware River. The river segment flows through the famous gap in the Appalachian Mountains. The park sponsors a craft village and several environmental education centers.
Authorized Sept. 1, 1965. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—66,696.97 Federal: 53,317.37 Nonfederal: 13,379.60.

Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site
c/o Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

The life and work of this gifted American author are portrayed in this three-building complex at 532 N. Seventh Street where Poe lived, 1843-44.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Established Aug. 14, 1980.
Acreage—0.52, all federal.

Eisenhower National Historic Site
c/o Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, PA 17325

This was the only home ever owned by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his wife, Mamie. It served as a refuge when he was President and as a retirement home after he left office.
Designated Nov. 27, 1967; authorized by act of Congress Dec. 2, 1969. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—690.46, all federal.

Fort Necessity National Battlefield
R.D. 2, Box 528
Farmington, PA 15437

Colonial troops commanded by Col. George Washington, then 22 years old, were defeated here in the opening battle of the French and Indian War on July 3, 1754. The park includes the nearby monument to Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock and the early 19th-century Mount Washington Tavern and Jumonville Glen, site of the first skirmishing of the French and Indian War, May 28, 1754.
Established as national battlefield site Mar. 4, 1931; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 10, 1961. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—902.80 Federal: 894.47 Nonfederal: 8.33.

Friendship Hill National Historic Site
R.D. 2, Box 528
Farmington, PA 15437

This stone and brick home on the Monongahela River near Point Marion, Pa., belonged to Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, 1801-13, under Presidents Jefferson and Madison.
UNDERGOING RESTORATION.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—674.56 Federal: 661.44 Nonfederal: 13.12.

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, PA 17325

The great Civil War battle fought here July 1-3, 1863, repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North. Gettysburg National Cemetery—7,036 interments, 1,668 unidentified—adjoins the park. President Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address here in dedicating the cemetery Nov. 19, 1863.
Park: Established Feb. 11, 1895; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Jan. 31, 1948; July 31, 1953.
Cemetery: Beginning of Civil War interments, Oct. 1863. Placed under War Dept. July 14, 1870. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 19, 1948.
Park acreage—3,865.11 Federal: 3,618.04 Nonfederal: 247.07. Cemetery acreage—20.58, all federal.

Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site
R.D. 1, Box 345
Elverson, PA 19520

This is one of the finest examples of a rural American 19th-century ironmaking village. The buildings include a blast furnace, the ironmaster's mansion, and auxiliary structures. Hopewell Village was founded in 1771 by Mark Bird, the first ironmaster. The furnace operated until 1883.
Designated Hopewell Village National Historic Site Aug. 3, 1938; name changed Sept. 19, 1985. Boundary changes: June 6, 1942; July 24, 1946.
Acreage—848.06, all federal.

Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

The park includes structures and sites in central Philadelphia associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States: Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, the First and Second Banks of the United States, Franklin Court, and others.
Authorized June 28, 1948. Established July 4, 1956. On Mar. 16, 1959, incorporated Philadelphia Custom House (Second Bank of the United States), which had been designated a

national historic site May 26, 1939. Other boundary changes: Aug. 21, 1958; Aug. 27, 1958; Mar. 7, 1959; June 23, 1959; Sept. 14, 1959; Aug. 21, 1964; Oct. 26, 1974. Independence Hall designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.
Acreage—44.85 Federal: 41.87 Nonfederal: 2.98.

Johnstown Flood National Memorial
c/o Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site
P.O. Box 247
Cresson, PA 16630

A total of 2,209 people died in the Johnstown Flood of 1889, caused by a break in the South Fork Dam. Clara Barton successfully led the Red Cross in its first disaster relief effort.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Boundary changes: Apr. 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—163.47 Federal: 155.37 Nonfederal: 8.10.

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
(See Maryland)

Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial
c/o Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

The life and work of this Polish-born patriot and hero of the American Revolution are commemorated at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia.
Authorized Oct. 21, 1972.
Acreage—0.02, all federal.

Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River
Drawer C
Narrowsburg, NY 12764
(Also in New York)

This is a 75-mile stretch of free-flowing river between Hancock and Sparrow Bush, N.Y., along the Pennsylvania border. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—75,000 Federal: 3.18 Nonfederal: 74,996.82.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Valley Forge, PA 19481

Site of the Continental Army's winter encampment, 1777-78, the park contains General Washington's headquarters, original earthworks, a variety of monuments and markers, and re-creations of log buildings and cannon used by colonial troops.
Authorized July 4, 1976. Boundary change: June 28, 1980.
Acreage—3,464.89 Federal: 2,909.97 Nonfederal: 554.92.

Puerto Rico

San Juan National Historic Site
P.O. Box 712
Old San Juan, PR 00902

These massive masonry fortifications, oldest in the territorial limits of the United States, were begun by the Spanish in the 16th century to protect a strategic harbor guarding the sea lanes to the New World.
Designated Feb. 14, 1949. Boundary change: Sept. 29, 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 6, 1983.
Acreage—75.13 Federal: 53.20 Nonfederal: 21.93.

Rhode Island

Roger Williams National Memorial
P.O. Box 367, Annex Station
Providence, RI 02901

This memorial honors the founder of Rhode Island and a pioneer in religious freedom.
Authorized Oct. 22, 1965.
Acreage—4.56, all federal.

South Carolina

Congaree Swamp National Monument
P.O. Box 11938
Columbia, SC 29211

Located on an alluvial floodplain 20 miles southeast of Columbia, the park contains the last significant tract of virgin southern bottomland hardwoods in the southeastern United States. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 18, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1983.
Acreage—15,138.25, all federal.

Cowpens National Battlefield
P.O. Box 308
Chesnee, SC 29323

Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan won a decisive Revolutionary War victory here over British Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton on Jan. 17, 1781.
Established as national battlefield site Mar. 4, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Apr. 11, 1972. Boundary changes: July 18, 1958; Apr. 11, 1972.
Acreage—841.56 Federal: 788.71 Nonfederal: 52.85.

Fort Sumter National Monument
1214 Middle Street
Sullivans Island, SC 29482

The first engagement of the Civil War took place here on Apr. 12, 1861. The park also embraces Fort Moultrie, scene of the patriot victory of June 28, 1776—one of the early defeats of the British in the Revolutionary War. The fort has been restored to reflect 171 years of seacoast defense.
Authorized Apr. 28, 1948; accepted by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior from the Dept. of the Army July 12, 1948.
Acreage—189.32 Federal: 186.87 Nonfederal: 2.45.

Kings Mountain National Military Park
P.O. Box 31
Kings Mountain, NC 28086

American frontiersmen defeated the British here on Oct. 7, 1780, at a critical point during the Revolution.
Established Mar. 3, 1931; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 23, 1959.
Acreage—3,945.29, all federal.

Ninety Six National Historic Site
P.O. Box 496
Ninety Six, SC 29666

This important colonial backcountry trading village and government seat after 1769 was held briefly by the British during the Revolutionary War and is the scene of Nathanael Greene's siege in 1781. The site contains earthwork embankments of a 1781 fortification, the remains of two historic villages, a colonial plantation complex, and numerous prehistoric sites.
Authorized Aug. 19, 1976.
Acreage—989.14, all federal.

South Dakota

Badlands National Park
P.O. Box 6
Interior, SD 57750

Carved by erosion, this scenic landscape contains animal fossils of 40 million years ago. Prairie grasslands support bison, bighorn sheep, deer, and antelope.
Authorized as Badlands National Monument Mar. 4, 1929; proclaimed Jan. 24, 1939; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: June 26, 1936; May 7, 1952; Mar. 22, 1957; Aug. 8, 1968. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—243,302.33 Federal: 152,689.56 Nonfederal: 90,612.77. Wilderness area: 64,250.

Jewel Cave National Monument
P.O. Box 351
Custer, SD 57730

Limestone caverns consist of a series of chambers connected by narrow passages, with many side galleries and fine calcite crystal encrustations.
Proclaimed Feb. 7, 1908; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Oct. 9, 1965.
Acreage—1,273.51, all federal.

Missouri National Recreational River
(See Nebraska)

Mount Rushmore National Memorial
Keystone, SD 57751

Colossal heads of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt were sculpted by Gutzon Borglum on the face of a granite mountain.
Authorized Mar. 3, 1925. Boundary changes: May 22, 1940; Oct. 6, 1949.
Acreage—1,278.45 Federal: 1,238.45 Nonfederal: 40.

Wind Cave National Park
Hot Springs, SD 57747

These limestone caverns in the scenic Black Hills are decorated by beautiful boxwork and calcite crystal formations. Elk, deer, pronghorn, prairie dogs, and bison live in the park.
Established Jan. 9, 1903. Boundary changes: Mar. 4, 1931; Aug. 9, 1946; Nov. 10, 1978. Wind Cave National Game Preserve, established Aug. 10, 1912, added to park June 15, 1935.
Acreage—28,292.08 Federal: 28,060.03 Nonfederal: 232.05.

Tennessee

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
Depot Street
Greeneville, TN 37744

The site includes two homes and the tailor shop of the 17th President, who served from 1865 to 1869, and the Andrew Johnson National Cemetery, where the President, members of his family, and veterans of many wars are buried.
Authorized as a national monument Aug. 29, 1935; redesignated a national historic site Dec. 11, 1963. Boundary change: Dec. 11, 1963.
Acreage—16.68, all federal.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
P.O. Drawer 630
Oneida, TN 37841
(Also in Kentucky)

The free-flowing Big South Fork of the Cumberland River and its tributaries pass through scenic gorges and valleys containing a wide range of natural and historical features. Ninety miles of streams are within the boundaries. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is coordinating planning and development of the area. INTERIM MANAGEMENT BY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.
Authorized Mar. 7, 1974. National Park Service management authorized Oct. 22, 1976.
Acreage—122,960 Federal: 16,860 Nonfederal: 106,100.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
(See Georgia)

Cumberland Gap
National Historical Park
(See Kentucky)

Fort Donelson
National Military Park
P.O. Box F
Dover, TN 37058

The first major victory for the Union Army in the Civil War occurred here in February 1862 under the leadership of Ulysses S. Grant.
Fort Donelson (Dover) National Cemetery—1,197 interments, 512 unidentified—adjoins the park.
Park: Established March 26, 1928; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Aug. 30, 1937; Sept. 8, 1960.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1867; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—536.66 Federal: 524.26 Nonfederal: 12.40.
Cemetery acreage—15.34, all federal.

Great Smoky Mountains
National Park
Gatlinburg, TN 37738
(Also in North Carolina)

Loftiest range east of the Black Hills and one of the oldest uplands on Earth, the Smokies have a diversified and luxuriant plantlife, often of extraordinary size.
Authorized May 22, 1926; established for administration and protection only, Feb. 6, 1930; established for full development June 15, 1934. Boundary changes: Apr. 19, 1930; July 19, 1932; June 15, 1934; June 11, 1940; Feb. 22, 1944; July 26, 1950; May 16, 1958; Sept. 9, 1963; Aug. 10, 1964; Aug. 9, 1969; Nov. 4, 1969. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 6, 1983.
Acreage—520,269.44 Federal: 520,003.78 Nonfederal: 265.66.

Natchez Trace
National Scenic Trail
(See Mississippi)

Natchez Trace Parkway
(See Mississippi)

Obed Wild and Scenic River
P.O. Drawer 630
Oneida, TN 37841

The Obed River and its two main tributaries, Clear Creek and Daddy's Creek, cut into the Cumberland Plateau of E[illegible] Tennessee, providing some of the most rugged scene[illegible]e southeast. Forty-five miles of streams are protect[illegible]n the park. Elevations range from 900 to 2,900 f[illegible] MITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 12, 1976.
Acreage—5,099.84 Federal: 1[illegible] Nonfederal: 3,927.34.

Shiloh
National Military Park
Shiloh, TN 38376

The bitter battle fought h[illegible]. 6-7, 1862, prepared the way for Maj. Gen. U.S. G[illegible] successful siege of Vicksburg. Well-preserved prehistoric Indian mounds overlook the river.
Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing) National Cemetery—3,761 interments, 2,370 unidentified—adjoins the park.
Park: Established Dec. 27, 1894; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 25, 1947; Aug. 22, 1957; May 16, 1958.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments, 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

Park acreage—3,837.50 Federal: 3,782.50 Nonfederal: 55. Cemetery acreage—10.05, all federal.

Stones River National Battlefield
Route 10, Box 495
Old Nashville Highway
Murfreesboro, TN 37130

The fierce midwinter battle, which began the federal offensive to trisect the Confederacy, took place here Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863.
Stones River (Murfreesboro) National Cemetery—6,831 interments, 2,562 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space not available.
Park: Established as a national military park Mar. 3, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield Apr. 22, 1960. Boundary change: Apr. 22, 1960.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments, 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—330.86, all federal. Cemetery acreage— 20.09, all federal.

Texas

Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument
c/o Lake Meredith Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1438
Fritch, TX 79036

For more than 10,000 years, pre-Columbian Indians dug agatized dolomite from quarries here to make projectile points, knives, scrapers, and other tools.
Authorized as Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument Aug. 21, 1965; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,370.97 Federal: 1,079.23 Nonfederal: 291.74.

Amistad National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 420367
Del Rio, TX 78842

Boating and watersports highlight activities in the U.S. section of Amistad Reservoir on the Rio Grande.
Administered under cooperative agreement with United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, Nov. 11, 1965.
Acreage—57,292.44, all federal.

Big Bend National Park
Big Bend National Park, TX 79834

Mountains contrast with desert within the great bend of the Rio Grande, where a variety of unusual geological formations are found.
Authorized June 20, 1935; established June 12, 1944. Boundary changes: Aug. 30, 1949; Nov. 5, 1957. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—741,118.40 Federal: 708,118.40 Nonfederal: 33,000.

Big Thicket National Preserve
P.O. Box 7408
Beaumont, TX 77706

A great number of plant and animal species coexist in this iological crossroads of North America." Study and re- ·h opportunities are excellent. LIMITED FEDERAL ı. .LITIES.
Authorized Oct. 11, 1974. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1981.
Acreage—85,849.55 Federal: 79,616.24 Nonfederal: 6,223.31.

Chamizal National Memorial
P.O. Box 722
El Paso, TX 79944

The peaceful settlement of a 99-year boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico is memorialized here. The Chamizal Treaty, ending the dispute, was signed in 1963. An amphitheater and 500-seat auditorium are used by theatrical groups from both nations.

Authorized June 30, 1966; established Feb. 4, 1974.
Acreage—54.90, all federal.

Fort Davis
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1456
Fort Davis, TX 79734

A key post in the West Texas defensive system, the fort guarded emigrants on the San Antonio-El Paso road from 1854 to 1891.
Authorized Sept. 8, 1961.
Acreage—460, all federal.

Guadalupe Mountains
National Park
3225 National Park Highway
Carlsbad, NM 88220

Rising from the desert, this mountain mass contains portions of the world's most extensive and significant Permian limestone fossil reef. Also featured are a tremendous earth fault, lofty peaks, unusual flora and fauna, and a colorful record of the past.
Authorized Oct. 15, 1966; established Sept. 30, 1972. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—76,293.06 Federal: 76,292.07 Nonfederal: 0.99. Wilderness area: 46,850.

Lake Meredith
Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1438
Fritch TX 79036

Manmade Lake Meredith on the Canadian River is a popular water-activity center in the Southwest.
Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Mar. 15, 1965. Name changed from Sanford National Recreation Area Oct. 16, 1972.
Acreage—44,977.63, all federal. Land area: 7,768.

Lyndon B. Johnson
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 329
Johnson City, TX 78636

The park consists of the birthplace, boyhood home, and ranch of the 36th President, 1963-69, and his grandparents' old ranch.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1969, as national historic site: redesignated Dec. 28, 1980.
Acreage—1,477.78 Federal: 235.78 Nonfederal: 1,242.

Padre Island
National Seashore
9405 S. Padre Island Drive
Corpus Christi, TX 78418

Noted for its wide sand beaches, excellent fishing and abundant bird and marine life, this barrier island stretches along the Gulf Coast for 80.5 miles.
Authorized Sept. 28, 1962. Established Apr. 6, 1968.
Acreage—130,696.83 Federal: 130,355.46 Nonfederal: 341.37.

Palo Alto Battlefield
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 191
Brownsville, TX 78520

The park contains the site of the first of two important Mexican War battles fought on American soil. Gen. Zachary Taylor's victory here made invasion of Mexico possible. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—50, all nonfederal.

Rio Grande
Wild and Scenic River
c/o Big Bend National Park
Big Bend National Park, TX
79834

A 191.2-mile strip on the American shore of the Rio Grande in the Chihuahuan Desert protects the river. It begins in Big Bend National Park and continues downstream to the Terrell-Val Verde County Line. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES outside Big Bend National Park.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—Boundaries not established.

Fort Davis National Historic Site

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park
727 E. Durango Boulevard
San Antonio, TX 78206

Four Spanish frontier missions, part of a colonization system that stretched across the Spanish Southwest in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, are commemorated here. Included in the park is an irrigation system with related historic dam and aqueduct system.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Established Apr. 1, 1983.
Acreage—477.43 Federal: 178.83 Nonfederal: 298.60.

Utah

Arches National Park
Moab, UT 84532

Extraordinary products of erosion in the form of giant arches, windows, pinnacles, and pedestals change color constantly as the sun moves overhead.
Proclaimed as a national monument Apr. 12, 1929; established as a national park Nov. 12, 1971. Boundary changes: Nov. 25, 1938; July 22, 1960; Jan. 20, 1969.
Acreage—73,378.98 Federal: 66,343.51 Nonfederal: 7,035.47.

Bryce Canyon National Park
Bryce Canyon, UT 84717

In horseshoe-shaped amphitheaters along the edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau in southern Utah stand innumerable highly colored and bizarre pinnacles, walls, and spires, perhaps the most colorful and unusual eroded forms in the world.
Proclaimed as Bryce Canyon National Monument June 8, 1923; authorized as Utah National Park June 7, 1924; changed to Bryce Canyon National Park Feb. 25, 1928. Boundary changes: May 12, 1928; June 13, 1930; Jan. 5, 1931; Feb. 17, 1931; May 4, 1931; Mar. 7, 1942.
Acreage—35,835.08 Federal: 35,832.58 Nonfederal: 2.50.

Canyonlands National Park
Moab, UT 84532

In this geological wonderland, rocks, spires, and mesas rise more than 7,800 feet. Here, too, are petroglyphs left by Indians about 1,000 years ago.
Established Sept. 12, 1964. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1971.
Acreage—337,570.43, all federal.

Capitol Reef National Park
Torrey, UT 84775

Narrow high-walled gorges cut through a 60-mile uplift of sandstone cliffs with highly colored sedimentary formations. Dome-shaped white-cap rock along the Fremont River accounts for the name.
Proclaimed as a national monument Aug. 2, 1937; established as a national park Dec. 18, 1971. Boundary changes: July 2, 1958; Jan. 20, 1969; Dec. 18, 1971.
Acreage—241,904.26 Federal: 222,753.35 Nonfederal: 19,150.91.

Cedar Breaks National Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, UT 84720

A huge natural amphitheater has eroded into the variegated Pink Cliffs (Wasatch Formation), 2,000 feet thick at this point.
Proclaimed Aug. 22, 1933. Boundary changes: Mar. 7, 1942; June 30, 1961.
Acreage—6,154.60, all federal.

Dinosaur National Monument
(See Colorado)

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1507
Page, AZ 86040
(Also in Arizona)

Lake Powell, formed by the Colorado River, stretches for 186 miles behind one of the highest dams in the world.
Administered under cooperative agreements with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Apr. 18, 1958, and Sept. 17, 1965. Established Oct. 27, 1972. Boundary change: Jan. 3, 1975.
Acreage—1,236,880 Federal: 1,193,671 Nonfederal: 43,209.

Golden Spike National Historic Site
P.O. Box W
Brigham City, UT 84302

Completion of the first transcontinental railroad in the United States was celebrated here where the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads met in 1869.
Designated as a national historic site in nonfederal ownership Apr. 2, 1957; authorized for federal ownership and administration by act of Congress July 30, 1965. Boundary change: July 30, 1965.
Acreage—2,735.28 Federal: 2,203.20 Nonfederal: 532.08.

Hovenweep National Monument
(See Colorado)

Natural Bridges National Monument
c/o Canyonlands National Park
Moab, UT 84532

Three natural bridges, carved out of sandstone, are protected here. The highest is 220 feet above the streambed, with a span of 268 feet.
Proclaimed Apr. 16, 1908. Boundary changes: Apr. 16, 1908; Sept. 25, 1909; Feb. 11, 1916; Aug. 14, 1962.
Acreage—7,791, all federal.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument
c/o Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1507
Page, AZ 86040

Greatest of the world's known natural bridges, this symmetrical, salmon-pink sandstone span rises 290 feet above the floor of Bridge Canyon. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed May 30, 1910.
Acreage—160, all federal.

Timpanogos Cave National Monument
R.R. 3, Box 200
American Fork, UT 84003

The colorful limestone cavern on the side of Mount Timpanogos is noted for helictites—water-created formations that grow in all directions and shapes, regardless of the pull of gravity.
Proclaimed Oct. 14, 1922; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—250, all federal.

Zion National Park
Springdale, UT 84767

Colorful canyon and mesa scenery includes erosion and rock-fault patterns that create phenomenal shapes and landscapes. Evidence of former volcanic activity is here, too.
Mukuntuweap National Monument proclaimed July 31, 1909, incorporated in Zion National Monument by proclamation Mar. 18, 1918. Established as national park Nov. 19, 1919. Separate Zion National Monument proclaimed Jan. 22, 1937, incorporated in park July 11, 1956. Other boundary changes: June 13, 1930; June 3, 1941; Feb. 20, 1960; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—146,551.10 Federal: 142,793.96 Nonfederal: 3,757.14.

Capitol Reef National Park

Vermont

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Virginia

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
P.O. Box 218
Appomattox, VA 24522

Here on Apr. 9, 1865, Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederacy's largest field army to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.
Authorized as Appomattox Battlefield Site June 18, 1930; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; authorized as National Historical Monument Aug. 13, 1935; designated National Historical Park Apr. 15, 1954. Boundary changes: Feb. 23, 1939; Oct. 21, 1976; Dec. 3, 1982.
Acreage—1,325.08 Federal: 1,322.78 Nonfederal: 2.30.

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway, Turkey Run Park, McLean, VA 22101

This antebellum home of the Custis and Lee families overlooks the Potomac River and Washington, D.C.
Authorized Mar. 4, 1925 as Custis-Lee Mansion; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; made a permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee by act of Congress June 29, 1955. Name changed June 30, 1972. Boundary change: Nov. 3, 1959.
Acreage—27.91, all federal.

Assateague Island National Seashore
(See Maryland)

Blue Ridge Parkway
(See North Carolina)

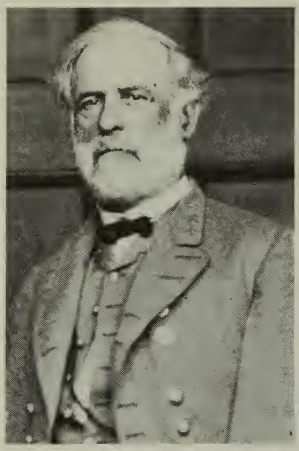
Booker T. Washington National Monument
Route 1, Box 195
Hardy, VA 24101

This site was the birthplace and early childhood home of the famous black leader and educator.
Authorized Apr. 2, 1956.
Acreage—223.92, all federal.

Colonial National Historical Park
P.O. Box 210
Yorktown, VA 23690

This park encompasses most of Jamestown Island, site of the first permanent English settlement; Yorktown, scene of the culminating battle of the American Revolution in 1781; a 23-mile parkway connecting these and other colonial sites with Williamsburg; and Cape Henry Memorial, which marks the approximate site of the first landing of Jamestown's colonists in 1607. Yorktown National Cemetery, containing Civil War gravesites—2,183 interments, 1,434 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Colonial National Monument authorized July 3, 1930; proclaimed Dec. 30, 1930; redesignated June 5, 1936. Boundary changes: Aug. 22, 1933; June 5, 1936; June 15, 1938; Dec. 24, 1942; Apr. 22, 1944; Dec. 23, 1944; May 12, 1948; Sept. 23, 1950; May 13, 1953; Mar. 29, 1956; Aug. 29, 1967.

Robert E. Lee . . .



Booker T. Washington . . .

Cemetery: probable date of Civil War interments, 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—9,316.37 Federal: 9,242.87 Nonfederal: 73.50. Cemetery acreage—2.91, all federal.

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
(See Kentucky)

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
P.O. Box 679
Fredericksburg, VA 22404

Portions of four major Civil War Battlefields— Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House—Chatham Manor, and several smaller historic sites comprise the park. The battles occurred between 1862 and 1864. Fredericksburg National Cemetery—15,333 interments, 12,746 unidentified—is near the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established Feb. 14, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Cemetery: Probable date of unidentified Civil War interments, 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—5,909.02 Federal: 5,262.25 Nonfederal: 646.77. Cemetery acreage—12, all federal.

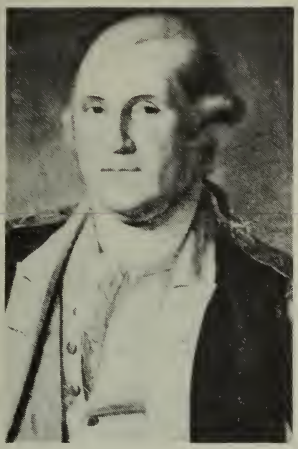
George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Washington's Birthplace, VA 22575

Birthplace of the first U.S. President, the park includes a memorial mansion and gardens, and the tombs of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.
Established Jan. 23, 1930. Boundary changes: Mar. 30, 1931; Apr. 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—538.23, all federal.

George Washington Memorial Parkway
Turkey Run Park
McLean, VA 22101
(Also in Maryland)

This landscaped riverfront parkway links many landmarks in the life of George Washington. It connects Mount Vernon and Great Falls on the Virginia side of the Potomac and Great Falls with Chain Bridge on the Maryland side. The parkway includes natural, historical, and recreational areas.

George Washington . . .



Maggie L. Walker . . . all memorialized in Virginia parks.

Act providing for acquisition of land, establishment, and development of the parkway May 29, 1930. Transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: May 13, 1947; Oct. 10, 1965; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—7,141.63 Federal: 7,045.24 Nonfederal: 96.39.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
(See West Virginia)

Maggie L. Walker
National Historic Site
c/o Richmond National
Battlefield Park
3215 E. Broad St.
Richmond, VA 23223

This rowhouse at 110½ E. Leigh Street, Richmond, was the home of the daughter of an ex-house slave who became the first woman president of an American financial institution.
LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1.29 Federal: 0.36 Nonfederal: 0.93.

Manassas
National Battlefield Park
P.O. Box 1830
Manassas, VA 22110

The Battles of First and Second Manassas were fought here July 21, 1861, and Aug. 28-30, 1862. The 1861 battle was the first test of Northern and Southern military prowess. Here, Confederate Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson acquired his nickname "Stonewall."
Designated May 10, 1940. Boundary change: Apr. 17, 1954.
Acreage—4,513.39 Federal: 3,038.50 Nonfederal: 1,474.89.

Petersburg
National Battlefield
P.O. Box 549
Petersburg, VA 23803

The Union Army waged a 10-month campaign here 1864-65 to seize Petersburg, center of the railroads supplying Richmond and Gen. Robert E. Lee's army. Also includes City Point in Hopewell, Va., where Ulysses S. Grant made his headquarters at Appomattox Manor for the final ten months of the war. Poplar Grove (Petersburg) National Cemetery—6,315 interments, 4,110 unidentified—is near the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established as a national military park July 3, 1926;

transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield Aug. 24, 1962. Boundary changes: June 5, 1942; Sept. 7, 1949; Apr. 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—2,735.38 Federal: 1,523.71 Nonfederal: 1,211.67. Cemetery acreage—8.72, all federal.

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
(See Maryland)

Prince William Forest Park
P.O.Box 209
Triangle, VA 22172

In this forested watershed of Quantico Creek, pines and hardwoods have replaced worn-out farmland.
Chopawamsic Recreation Demonstration Area transferred from Resettlement Administration Nov. 14, 1936; changed to Prince William Forest Park June 22, 1948.
Acreage—18,571.55 Federal: 17,410.34 Nonfederal: 1,161.21.

Richmond National Battlefield Park
3215 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23223

The park commemorates several battles to capture Richmond, the Confederate capital, during the Civil War.
Authorized Mar. 2, 1936. Boundary change: Mar. 3, 1956.
Acreage—771.41, all federal.

Shenandoah National Park
Route 4, Box 292
Luray, VA 22835

Skyline Drive winds through hardwood forests along the crest of this outstanding portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains, with spectacular vistas of historic Shenandoah Valley and the Piedmont.
Authorized May 22, 1926; fully established Dec. 26, 1935. Boundary changes: Feb. 16, 1928; Feb. 4, 1932; June 13, 1939; June 6, 1942; Sept. 13, 1960; June 30, 1961. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976, and Sept. 1, 1978.
Acreage—195,072 Federal: 195,008.34 Nonfederal: 63.66. Wilderness area: 79,579.

Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts
1551 Trap Road
Vienna, VA 22180

At this first national park for the performing arts, Filene Center can accommodate an audience of 7,000, including 3,500 on the sloping lawn in a setting of rolling hills and woods. The stagehouse is 10 stories high and the stage 116 feet wide by 64 feet deep.
Authorized Oct. 15, 1966.
Acreage—130.28, all federal.

Virgin Islands

Buck Island Reef National Monument
Box 160, Christiansted,
St. Croix, VI 00820

Coral grottoes, sea fans, gorgonias, and tropical fishes—along an underwater trail—make this one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean. The island is a rookery for frigate birds and pelicans and the habitat of green turtles.
Proclaimed Dec. 28, 1961. Boundary change: Feb. 1, 1975.
Acreage—880, all federal. Land area: 143.

Christiansted National Historic Site
P.O. Box 160, Christiansted,
St. Croix, VI 00820

Colonial development of the Virgin Islands is commemorated by 18th- and 19th-century structures in the capital of the former Danish West Indies on St. Croix Island. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, St. Croix was purchased by the United

States in 1917 from Denmark.
Designated as Virgin Islands National Historic Site Mar. 4, 1952; changed to Christiansted National Historic Site Jan. 16, 1961. Boundary change: June 27, 1962.
Acreage—27.15, all federal.

Virgin Islands National Park
P.O. Box 7789
Charlotte Amalie,
St. Thomas, VI 00801

The park covers about three-fourths of St. John Island and Hassel Island in St. Thomas harbor and includes quiet coves, blue-green waters, and white sandy beaches fringed by lush green hills. Here, too, are early Carib Indian relics and the remains of Danish colonial sugar plantations.
Authorized Aug. 2, 1956. Boundary changes: June 29, 1960; Oct. 5, 1962; Aug. 18, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—14,695.85 Federal: 12,909.34 Nonfederal: 1,786.51. Water area: 5,650.

Washington

Coulee Dam
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 37
Coulee Dam, WA 99116

Formed by Grand Coulee Dam (part of the Columbia River Basin project), 130-mile long Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake is the principal recreation feature here.
Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation and Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Dec. 18, 1946.
Acreage—100,390.31, all federal.

Fort Vancouver
National Historic Site
Vancouver, WA 98661-3897

From 1825 to 1849, Fort Vancouver was the western headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company's fur trading operations. Under the leadership of John McLoughlin, the fort became the center of political, cultural, commercial, and manufacturing activities in the Pacific Northwest. When American pioneers arrived in the Oregon Country during the 1830s and 1840s, they came to Fort Vancouver for supplies to begin their farms.
Authorized as a national monument June 19, 1948; changed to national historic site June 30, 1961; Boundary changes: January 15, 1958; June 30, 1961; April 4, 1972.
Acreage—208.89 Federal: 201.73 Nonfederal: 7.16.

Klondike Gold Rush
National Historical Park
117 South Main Street
Seattle, WA 98104
(See also Alaska)

News of the Alaska gold strike spread from Seattle across the country, and from here most prospectors left for the gold fields. Today the park has a visitor center in the Pioneer Square Historic District, which was the center of Gold Rush activity.
Authorized June 30, 1976.

Lake Chelan
National Recreation Area
800 State Street
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

Here the beautiful Stehekin Valley, with a portion of fjordlike Lake Chelan, adjoins the southern unit of North Cascades National Park.
Established Oct. 2, 1968.
Acreage—61,890.07 Federal: 61,134.69 Nonfederal: 755.38.

Ross Lake National Recreation Area

Mount Rainier National Park
Tahoma Woods, Star Route
Ashford, WA 98304

This greatest single-peak glacial system in the United States radiates from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano, with dense forests and subalpine flowered meadows below.
Established Mar. 2, 1899. Boundary changes: May 28, 1926; Jan. 31, 1931; June 27, 1960.
Acreage—235,404, all federal.

North Cascades National Park
800 State Street
Sedro Woolley WA 98284

High jagged peaks intercept moisture-laden winds, producing glaciers, icefalls, waterfalls, and other water phenomena in this wild alpine region where lush forests and meadows, plant and animal communities thrive in the valleys.
Established Oct. 2, 1968.
Acreage—504,780.94 Federal: 504,554.79 Nonfederal: 226.15.

Olympic National Park
600 East Park Avenue
Port Angeles, WA 98362

This mountain wilderness contains the finest remnant of Pacific Northwest rain forest, active glaciers, rare Roosevelt elk, and 50 miles of wild, scenic ocean shore.
Proclaimed as Mount Olympus National Monument Mar. 2, 1909; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933; established as Olympic National Park June 29, 1938. Boundary changes: Jan. 2, 1940; May 29, 1943; Jan. 6, 1953; Oct. 21, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 27, 1981.
Acreage—914,576.46 Federal: 904,015.79 Nonfederal: 10,560.67.

Ross Lake National Recreation Area
800 State Street
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

Ringed by mountains, this National Recreation Area offers many outdoor recreation opportunities along the upper reaches of the Skagit River, between the north and south units of North Cascades National Park.
Established Oct. 2, 1968.
Acreage—117,574.09 Federal: 105,132.37 Nonfederal: 12,441.72.

San Juan Island National Historical Park
P.O. Box 429
Friday Harbor, WA 98250

This park marks the historic events on the island from 1853 to 1872 in connection with final settlement of the Oregon Territory's northern boundary, including the so-called Pig War of 1859.
Authorized Sept. 9, 1966.
Acreage—1,751.99 Federal: 1,725.45 Nonfederal: 26.54.

Whitman Mission National Historic Site
Route 2, Box 247
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Dr. and Mrs. Marcus Whitman ministered to spiritual and physical needs of the Indians here until they were slain by a few of them in 1847. The mission was a landmark on the Oregon Trail.
Authorized as Whitman National Monument June 29, 1936; changed to Whitman Mission National Historic Site Jan. 1, 1963. Boundary changes: Feb. 7, 1961; Feb. 8, 1963.
Acreage—98.15, all federal.

West Virginia

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
(See Maryland)

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
P.O. Box 65
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(Also in Maryland and Virginia)

Because of its strategic location at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, this town changed hands many times during the Civil War. John Brown's raid took place here in 1859.
Authorized as a national monument June 30, 1944; changed to national historical park May 29, 1963. Boundary changes: July 14, 1960; Oct. 24, 1974; Mar. 5, 1980.
Acreage—2,238.37 Federal: 2,126.23 Nonfederal: 112.14.

New River Gorge National River
P.O. Drawer V
Oak Hill, WV 25901

A rugged, whitewater river, flowing northward through deep canyons, the New is among the oldest rivers on the continent. The free-flowing, 50-mile section from Hinton to Fayetteville is abundant in natural, scenic, historic, and recreational features. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—62,024 Federal: 597.90 Nonfederal: 61,426.10.

Wisconsin

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
Route 1, Box 4
Bayfield, WI 54814

Twenty picturesque islands and an 11-mile strip of adjacent Bayfield Peninsula along the south shore of Lake Superior comprise this park.
Established Sept. 26, 1970.
Acreage—67,884.84 Federal: 41,853.60 Nonfederal: 20,031.24. Land area: 16,321.90.

Lower Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
c/o Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, P.O. Box 708
St. Croix Falls, WI 54024
(Also in Minnesota)

Recreational opportunities for much of the upper Midwest are provided here along this 27-mile segment of the St. Croix River, a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 25, 1972.
Acreage—9,465.14 Federal: 7,049.37 Nonfederal: 2,415.77.

Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
P.O. Box 708
Saint Croix Falls, WI 54024
(Also in Minnesota)

About 200 miles of the beautiful St. Croix River and its Namekagon tributary make up this area, an initial component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 2, 1968; placed under National Park Service Sept. 4, 1969.
Acreage—68,793.33 Federal: 23,785.92 Nonfederal: 45,007.41.

Wyoming

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
(See Montana)

Devils Tower
National Monument
Devils Tower, WY 82714

This 865-foot tower of columnar rock, the remains of a volcanic intrusion, is the Nation's first national monument.
Proclaimed Sept. 24, 1906. Boundary change: Aug. 9, 1955.
Acreage—1,346.91, all federal.

Fort Laramie
National Historic Site
Fort Laramie, WY 82212

A fur-trade post once stood here, but the surviving buildings are those of a major military post that guarded covered-wagon trails to the West, 1849-90.
Proclaimed as a national monument July 16, 1938; changed to national historic site Apr. 29, 1960. Boundary changes: Apr. 29, 1960; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—832.45 Federal: 763.09 Nonfederal: 69.36.

Fossil Butte
National Monument
P.O. Box 527
Kemerer, WY 83101

An abundance of rare fish fossils, 40-65 million years old, is evidence of former habitation of this now semiarid region.
Established Oct. 23, 1972.
Acreage—8,198, all federal.

Grand Teton National Park
P.O. Drawer 170
Moose, WY 83012

The most impressive part of the Teton Range, this series of blue-gray peaks rising more than a mile above the sagebrush flats was once a noted landmark for Indians and "mountain men." The park includes part of Jackson Hole, winter feeding ground of the largest American elk herd.
Established Feb. 26, 1929. Boundary change: Sept. 14, 1950—incorporation of part of former Jackson Hole National Monument proclaimed Mar. 15, 1943. Portions of the monument were absorbed by National Elk Refuge, administered by Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, and Teton National Forest, administered by Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Acreage—310,520.94 Federal: 306,864.70 Nonfederal: 3,656.24.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.,
Memorial Parkway
c/o Grand Teton National Park, P.O. Drawer 170
Moose, WY 83012

Linking West Thumb in Yellowstone with the South Entrance of Grand Teton National Park, this scenic 82-mile corridor commemorates Rockefeller's role in aiding establishment of many parks, including Grand Teton.
Authorized Aug. 25, 1972.
Acreage—23,777.22, all nonfederal.

Yellowstone National Park
P.O. Box 168
Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190
(Also in Montana and Idaho)

Old Faithful and some 10,000 other geysers and hot springs make this the Earth's greatest geyser area. Here, too, are lakes, waterfalls, high mountain meadows, and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone—all set apart in 1872 as the world's first national park.
Established Mar. 1, 1872. Boundary changes: May 26, 1926; Mar. 1, 1929; Apr. 19, 1930; Oct. 20, 1932. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site, Sept. 6, 1978.
Acreage—2,219,822.70 Federal: 2,219,803.32 Nonfederal: 19.38.

Part 3

Related Areas

Touro Synagogue National Historic Site

Affiliated Areas

Roosevelt Campobello International Park

In an Act of August 18, 1970, the National Park System was defined in law as "any area of land and water now or hereafter administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational or other purposes." The same law specifically excludes "miscellaneous areas administered in connection therewith," that is, those properties that are neither federally owned nor directly administered by the National Park Service but which utilize NPS assistance.

The Affiliated Areas comprise a variety of locations in the United States and Canada that preserve significant properties outside the National Park System. Some of these have been recognized by Acts of Congress, others have been designated national historic sites by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. All draw on technical or financial aid from the National Park Service.

American Memorial Park
P.O. Box 198 CHRB
Saipan, CM 96950

This site on Tanapag Harbor, Saipan, in the Northern Mariana Islands, will be developed as a recreational park and memorial honoring those who died in the Marianas Campaign of World War II. LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.
Authorized Aug. 18, 1978.
Acreage—133, all nonfederal.

Benjamin Franklin National Memorial
The Franklin Institute
20th and Benjamin Franklin Parkway
Philadelphia, PA 19103

In the Rotunda of the Franklin Institute the colossal seated statue of Franklin, by James Earle Fraser, honors the inventor-statesman. Designated Oct. 25, 1972. Owned and administered by the Institute.
Acreage—0.01, all nonfederal.

Boston African American National Historic Site
Museum of Afro American History
15 State Street
Boston, MA 02109

The site contains 16 pre-Civil War black history structures, including: the Afro American Meeting House, the oldest black church in New England; the Phillips School, integrated in 1855; and the Abiel Smith School. Some of the structures are open by appointment only. LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES. Authorized Oct. 10, 1980.
Acreage undetermined.

Chicago Portage National Historic Site
c/o Cook County Forest Preserve, Cummings Square,
River Forest, IL 60305

A portion of the portage discovered by French explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet is preserved here. Used by pioneers as a link between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, the portage was one of the economic foundations of Chicago.
Designated Jan. 3, 1952. Owned and administered by Cook County.
Acreage—91.20, all nonfederal.

Chimney Rock National Historic Site
c/o Scotts Bluff National Monument, P.O. Box 427
Gering, NE 69341

As they traveled west, pioneers camped near this famous landmark, which stands 500 feet above the Platte River along the Oregon Trail. Designated Aug. 2, 1956. Owned by Nebraska; administered by the city of Bayard, the Nebraska State Historical Society, and the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement of June 21, 1956.
Acreage—83.86, all nonfederal.

David Berger National Memorial
Jewish Community Center of Cleveland
3505 Mayfield Road
Cleveland Heights, OH 44118

This site honors the memory of the 11 Israeli athletes who were assassinated at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, Germany. One of these was David Berger, who was an American citizen. Administered by the Jewish Community Center of Cleveland.
Authorized March 5, 1980.
Acreage—0.5, all nonfederal.

Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve
c/o Pacific Northwest Region
National Park Service
83 South King Street, Suite 211
Seattle, WA 98104

An area of central Whidbey Island encompassing the community of Coupeville, the reserve protects important natural and historic features. LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—8,000, all nonfederal.

Father Marquette National Memorial
Parks Division, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 30028
Lansing, MI 48909

The memorial pays tribute to the life and work of Father Jacques Marquette, French priest and explorer. It is located in Straits State Park near St. Ignace, Mich., where he founded a Jesuit mission in 1617 and was buried in 1678.
Authorized Dec. 20, 1975.
Acreage—52, all nonfederal.

Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site
Delaware Avenue and Christian Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

This is the second oldest Swedish church in the United States and was founded in 1677. The present structure, a splendid example of early Swedish church architecture, was erected about 1700.
Designated Nov. 17, 1942. Church site owned and administered by Corporation of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church. Boundary change: Aug. 21, 1958.
Acreage—3.73 Federal: 2.08 Nonfederal: 1.65.

Green Springs Historic District
c/o Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
P.O. Box 679
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

This portion of Louisa County in Virginia's Piedmont is noted for its concentration of fine rural manor houses and related buildings in an unmarred landscape. In 1973, the area was declared a Virginia Historic Landmark and also nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The next year the district was declared a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior. On December 12, 1977, the Secretary agreed to accept preservation easements for nearly half of the 14,000 acres in the district. NO PUBLIC FACILITIES.

Historic Camden
Camden District Heritage Foundation, Camden Historical Commission
Box 710
Camden, SC 29020

This early colonial village was established in the mid-1730s and was known as Fredricksburg Township. In 1768 the village was named Camden in honor of Charles Pratt, Lord Camden, a British Parliamentary champion of Colonial rights. The site was occupied by the British under Lord Cornwallis from May 1, 1780, until May 9, 1781. Camden was one of the few frontier settlements where two Revoluntionary War battles were fought: August 16, 1780 and April 25, 1781.
Authorized May 24, 1982.
Acreage undetermined.

Ice Age National Scenic Trail
(See National Trails System)

Ice Age National Scientific Reserve
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

This first national scientific reserve contains nationally significant features of continental glaciation. State parks in the area are open to the public.
Authorized Oct. 13, 1964.
Acreage—32,500, all nonfederal.

Iditarod National Historic Trail
(See National Trails System)

Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor
c/o Midwest Region
National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, NE 68102

Preservation, restoration, and recreation are the special interests in commemorating the system of canals linking the Great Lakes with the Mississippi Valley.
Designated August 24, 1984.
Acreage undetermined.

International Peace Garden
P.O. Box 419
Dunseith, ND 58637

Peaceful relations between Canada and the United States are commemorated here. North Dakota holds the 888-acre U.S. portion for International Peace Garden, Inc., which administers the area for North Dakota and Manitoba. The National Park Service has assisted in the master plan.
Originated by North Dakota in 1931; federal aid authorized in acts of Oct. 25, 1949; June 28, 1954; Aug. 28, 1958; Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—2,330.30, all nonfederal.

Jamestown
National Historic Site
c/o Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, John Marshall House, 2705 Park Avenue
Richmond, VA 23220

Part of the site of the first permanent English settlement in North America (1607) is on the upper end of Jamestown Island, scene of the first representative legislative government on this continent, July 30, 1619.
Designated Dec. 18, 1940. Owned and administered by Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Remainder of Jamestown site and island is part of Colonial National Historical Park.
Acreage—20.63, all nonfederal.

Lewis and Clark
National Historic Trail
(See National Trails System)

Mary McLeod Bethune
Council House
National Historic Site
1318 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20005

This is the headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women established by Mary McLeod Bethune in 1935. It also commemorates her leadership in black women's rights movements from 1943 to 1949. She also was a founder of Bethune-Cookman College in North Carolina.
Designated Oct. 15, 1982.

McLoughlin House
National Historic Site
Oregon City, OR 97045

Dr. John McLoughlin, often called the "Father of Oregon," was prominent in the development of the Pacific Northwest as chief factor of Fort Vancouver. He lived in this house from 1847 to 1857.
Designated as McLoughlin Home National Historic Site June 27, 1941; name changed to McLoughlin House National Historic Site Jan. 16, 1945. Owned and administered by McLoughlin Memorial Association.
Acreage—0.63, all nonfederal.

Mormon Pioneer
National Historic Trail
(See National Trails System)

North Country
National Scenic Trail
(See National Trails System)

Old Post Office Tower
c/o National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

This tower, second only to the Washington Monument in height, offers superb views of the city. It is a part of the Nancy Hanks Center, a complex made up of the Old Post Office Building, the Pavilion, and the adjoining plaza.
Authorized February 15, 1983.

Oregon
National Historic Trail
(See National Trails System)

Overmountain Victory
National Historic Trail
(See National Trails System)

Pennsylvania Avenue
National Historic Site
c/o Pennsylvania Avenue
Development Corporation
Suite 1148, 425 13th St., NW
Washington, DC 20004

This site includes a portion of Pennsylvania Avenue and the area adjacent to it between the Capitol and the White House encompassing Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, several blocks of the Washington commercial district, and a number of federal structures. Existing park areas are listed separately.
Designated Sept. 30, 1965.

Pinelands National Reserve
c/o Mid-Atlantic Region
National Park Service
143 S. Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

The largest essentially undeveloped tract on the Eastern seaboard, exceeding one million acres, the area is noted for its massive water resources with myriad marshes, bogs, ponds, and the dwarfed pines from which it gets its name. The reserve concept envisions close, cooperative preservation efforts among federal, state, and local governments and private property owners. LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES. Includes some state parks and forests.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

Roosevelt Campobello
International Park
c/o Executive Secretary
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission
P.O. Box 97, Lubec, ME 04652

President Franklin D. Roosevelt was stricken here at his summer home in New Brunswick, Canada, at the age of 39 by poliomyelitis. This is the first international park to be administered by a joint commission.
Established July 7, 1964. Owned and administered by a United States-Canadian Commission.
Acreage—2,721.50, all nonfederal.

Saint Paul's Church
National Historic Site
897 South Columbus Avenue
Mount Vernon, NY 10550

This 18th-century church is significant because of its connection with events leading to the John Peter Zenger trial involving freedom of the press, and because of its place in American architectural history and the Revolution.
Designated July 5, 1943. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—6.09 Federal: 4.91 Nonfederal: 1.18.

Touro Synagogue
National Historic Site
85 Touro Street
Newport, RI 02840

One of the finest examples of colonial religious architecture, this synagogue is the present-day place of worship of Congregation Jeshuat Israel.
Designated Mar. 5, 1946. Owned by Congregation Shearith Israel, New York City. National Park Service lends technical assistance for preservation of the building under a cooperative agreement with the two congregations.
Acreage—0.23, all nonfederal.

Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Public Law 90-542, of October 2, 1968, provides for the establishment of a system of rivers to be preserved as free-flowing streams accessible for public use and enjoyment. Components of the system, or portions of component rivers, may be designated as wild, scenic, or recreational rivers. Rivers are classified according to the natural qualities they possess and the evidence, as viewed from the river, of man's presence in the area. Thus, in a **wild river** there is little evidence of man's presence, the river is free of impoundments (dams) and generally inaccessible except by trail. A **scenic river** is one with relatively primitive shorelines, largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by road. A **recreational river** has more development, is accessible by road or railroad, and may have been dammed.

Once a river area is designated a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the objective of the managing agency—local, state, or federal—is to preserve or enhance the qualities which qualified the river for inclusion within the system. Recreational use must be compatible with preservation. Rivers administered by the National Park Service are units of the National Park System. Those administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are components of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

State rivers and streams may become units of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System when established under state laws and developed with river management plans acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary may then designate the appropriate river area as a unit of the system. Federally managed components of the system are designated by Acts of Congress. Usually, Congress first requires, by law, a detailed study to determine the qualification of a river area for the system, then makes the decision based on the findings of the study.

Acreages of the wild rivers entirely within larger units of the National Park System are not stated separately. Acreages of wild rivers within the National Wildlife Refuge System in Alaska and several others are yet to be determined.

Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway

Alagnak Wild River
Katmai National Park
and Preserve, P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613

See Alagnak Wild River, Alaska, a unit of the National Park System.

Alatna Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707

The stream lies wholly within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Alaska, in the Central Brooks Range. Wildlife, scenery, and interesting geologic features abound in the river corridor.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 83 miles.

Allagash Wilderness Waterway
Bureau of Parks and
Recreation
Department of Conservation
Augusta, ME 04333

This major recreation resource includes the Allagash and several interconnected lakes in northern Maine.
Authorized: July 19, 1970. Length: 95 miles.
Acreage—22,840, all nonfederal.

American River, North Fork
Tahoe National Forest
Highway 49
Nevada City, CA 95959

A fairly inaccessible river, this waterway preserves spectacular Sierra mountain scenery.
Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 38.3 miles.
Acreage—13,430 Federal: 8,790 Nonfederal: 4,640.

Andreafsky River
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503

Located entirely within Yukon-Delta National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, the Andreafsky is the world's only known nesting area of the bristly-thighed curlew.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 262 miles.

Aniakchak Wild River
Katmai National Park
and Preserve, P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613

The river, which lies within Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, Alaska, flows out of Surprise Lake and plunges spectacularly through "The Gates."
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 63 miles.

Au Sable River
Huron-Manistee National
Forest, 421 S. Mitchell
Cadillac, MI 49601

This short stretch of river preserves only a small portion of one of Michigan's most popular canoeing rivers. The Au Sable is one of America's most productive trout fisheries.
Authorized: Oct. 4, 1984. Length: 23 miles.

Beaver Creek
U.S. Bureau of Land
Management
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

This Alaskan river contains no rapids and is excellent for the novice looking for outstanding wilderness floating.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 127 miles.

Birch Creek
U.S. Bureau of Land
Management
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

At its upper and lower ends, this is one of Alaska's most popular float rivers. Some stretches, flowing through primitive environments, challenge advanced whitewater enthusiasts.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 126 miles.

Charley Wild River
Yukon-Charley Rivers
National Preserve
P.O. Box 64
Eagle, AK 99738

Lying within Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska, this stream is known for the exceptional clarity of its water. For the experienced canoer or kayaker, it offers many miles of whitewater challenges.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 203 miles.

Chattooga River
Chattahoochee National Forest, P.O. Box 1437
Gainesville, GA 30501

Passing through a primitive setting in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, this is one of the few remaining free-flowing streams in the Southeast.
Authorized: May 10, 1974. Length: 56.9 miles.
Acreage—16,424 Federal: 15,621 Nonfederal: 803.

Chilikadrotna Wild River
Lake Clark National Park and Preserve
701 C Street, Box 61
Anchorage, AK 99513

The river lies within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Alaska. Long stretches of swift water and outstanding fishing are exceptional features.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 11 miles.

Clearwater River, Middle Fork
Clearwater National Forest
Route 4
Orofino, ID 83544

Part of the exploration route of Lewis and Clark, most of this river lies in northern Idaho's primitive wilderness. Yet, it is easily reached from U.S. 12.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 185 miles.
Acreage—55,651 Federal: 49,576 Nonfederal: 6,075.

Delta River
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

The river connects a series of lakes lying in the Alaska Range and offers excellent floating opportunities. At Tangle Lakes Archeological District evidence of cultures dating back 10,000 years has been found.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 62 miles.

Eel River
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

U.S. Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

U.S. Bureau of Land Management
28 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

California's Eel River flows through canyons most of its length but ends in a gently sloping valley with virgin redwood stands. Its salmon and steelhead fishery is of commercial importance to the local area.
Authorized: Jan. 19, 1981. Length: 394 miles.

Eleven Point River
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

This spring-fed stream meanders past the limestone bluffs and the crystal clear springs in Missouri's Ozark hills.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 44.4 miles.
Acreage—14,195 Federal: 5,970 Nonfederal: 8,225.

Feather River, Middle Fork
Plumas National Forest
P.O. Box 1500
Quincy, CA 95971

This generally inaccessible fishing stream in northern California features Feather Falls, the third highest waterfall (640 feet) in the United States.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 77.6 miles.
Acreage—19,873 Federal: 16,227 Nonfederal: 3,646.

Flathead River
Flathead National Forest
P.O. Box 147
Kalispell, MT 59901

Coursing the western boundary of Glacier National Park, Montana, this is a noted spawning stream.
Authorized: Oct. 12, 1976. Length: 219 miles.
Acreage—57,400 Federal: 46,800 Nonfederal: 10,600.

Fortymile River
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

The Fortymile system flows through a variety of landscapes ranging from muskeg marshes to alpine tundra on the flanks of Mount Fairplay.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980: Length: 392 miles.

Gulkana River
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

With the grandeur of Alaska's Wrangell Mountains in the distance and a variety of whitewater, the Gulkana is an outstanding recreation resource.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 151 miles.

Illinois River
Siskiyou National Forest
P.O. Box 440
Grants Pass, OR 97526

Whitewater provides plenty of excitement for small rafts and kayaks while clean, still, blue-green pools offer contrast and opportunities for catching anadromous fish—including large steelhead.
Authorized: Oct. 19, 1984. Length: 50.4 miles.

Ivishak River
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503

Lying in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, this wide river passes year-round flowing springs, ice fields, and glaciers in hanging valleys. Birdlife probably exceeds 100 species.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 80 miles.

John Wild River
Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707

The river flows south through the Anaktuvuk Pass of Alaska's Brooks Range, and its valley is an important migration route for the Arctic Caribou herd. Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve contains the wild river.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 53 miles.

Klamath River
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

U.S. Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

California's second largest river, which flows through the state's northwestern counties and then into the ocean in Redwood National Park, is a major salmon producer, particularly for Coho and Chinook. On its banks are noted raptor habitats.
Authorized: Jan. 19, 1981. Length: 286 miles.

Kobuk Wild River
Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Kobuk Wild River is contained within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Alaska. From its headwaters in the Endicott Mountains, the stream courses south of the Baird Mountains through a wide valley and passes through two scenic canyons.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 110 miles.

Little Beaver Creek
Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves
Fountain Square
Columbus, OH 43224

This stream system and surrounding valley near the Pennsylvania border contain some of Ohio's wildest lands.
Authorized: Oct. 23, 1975. Length: 33 miles.
Acreage—2,637.40, all nonfederal.

Little Miami River
Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves
Fountain Square
Columbus, OH 43224

Flowing through a deep gorge, wooded bluffs, and rolling farmlands, this popular Ohio stream is easily reached from Cincinnati or Dayton.
Authorized: Aug. 20, 1973, (64 miles of main stem and 2 miles of Caesar Creek); Jan. 11, 1980, (lower 28 miles downstream to the Ohio River). Length: 94 miles.
Acreage—3,202.50, all nonfederal.

Lower American River
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

This short stretch of river running through Sacramento is the most heavily used recreation river in California. The river is also known for its runs of steelhead trout and salmon.
Authorized: Jan. 19, 1981. Length: 23 miles.

Lower Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
P.O. Box 708
St. Croix Falls, WI 54024

See Lower Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisconsin, a unit of the National Park System.

Lower Saint Croix Riverway
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Centennial Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 450
Madison, WI 53701

This is a wide, gently flowing river, jointly administered by the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, that ends at the Mississippi.
Authorized: June 17, 1976. Length: 25 miles.
Acreage—6,065, all nonfederal.

Middle Delaware River
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324

See Delaware National Scenic River, Pennsylvania, a unit of the National Park System.

Missouri National Recreational River
c/o Midwest Region
National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, NE 68102

See Missouri National Recreational River, Nebraska, a unit of the National Park System.

Missouri River
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 30157
Billings, MT 59107

A spectacular Montana valley with striking rock formations and diverse flora and fauna, this river corridor also includes numerous historical and archeological sites.
Authorized: Oct. 12, 1976. Length: 149 miles.
Acreage—131,838 Federal: 85,946 Nonfederal: 45,892.

Mulchatna Wild River
Lake Clark National Park and Preserve
701 C Street, Box 61
Anchorage, AK 99513

Mulchatna Wild River, which lies within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Alaska, is exceptionally scenic as it flows out of Turquoise Lake with the glacier-clad Chigmit Mountains to the east. Both moose and caribou inhabit the area.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 24 miles.

New River, South Fork
Stone Mountain State Park
Star Route 1, Box 17
Roaring Gap, NC 28668

The ancient, northward-flowing New River passes through valleys and bottom lands in western North Carolina.
Authorized: April 13, 1976. Length: 26.5 miles.
Acreage—1,900, all nonfederal.

Noatak Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Kobuk Valley National Park
P.O. Box 287
Kotzebue, AK 99752

Noatak Wild River is situated in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve and Noatak National Preserve in Alaska. The Noatak drains the largest mountain-ringed river basin in America that is still virtually unaffected by human activities.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 330 miles.

North Fork of the Koyukuk Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707

The river flows from the south flank of the Arctic Divide through broad, glacially-carved valleys beside the rugged Endicott Mountains in Alaska's Central Brooks Range.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 102 miles.

Nowitna River
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503

Flowing through the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge, the lower portion of the river meanders through one of the most productive waterfowl nesting areas in the state.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 225 miles.

Obed Wild and Scenic River
P.O. Drawer 630
Oneida, TN 37841

See Obed Wild and Scenic River, Tennessee, a unit of the National Park System.

Owyhee River
U.S. Bureau of Land
Management
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

From the Owyhee Reservoir to the Oregon/Idaho border, the Owyhee flows through a remote, almost unpopulated area. Much of the river cuts through deeply incised canyons that along with canyon rims are home to mountain lion, bobcat, mule deer, California bighorn sheep, and a large variety of raptors.
Authorized: Oct. 19, 1984. Length: 112 miles.

Pere Marquette River
Huron-Manistee National
Forest
421 S. Mitchell Street
Cadillac, MI 49601

Wandering gently through overhanging bluffs and across the grassy floodplains of central Michigan, this is one of the finest trout streams of the Midwest.
Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 66.4 miles.

Rapid River
Hells Canyon
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 907
Baker, OR 97814

A part of the U.S. Forest Service—administered by Hells Canyon National Recreation Area in Idaho—this river's white-water harbors an important salmon hatchery.
Authorized: Dec. 31, 1975. Length: 26.8 miles.
Acreage—8,382 Federal: 7,822 Nonfederal: 560.

Rio Grande
U.S. Bureau of Land
Management
P.O. Box 1449
Sante Fe, NM 87501

Challenging whitewater enthusiasts, this rugged stretch of the upper Rio Grande roars through a deep canyon in northern New Mexico.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 52.75 miles.
Acreage—16,880 Federal: 14,763 Nonfederal: 2,117.

Rio Grande
Wild and Scenic River
Big Bend National Park
Big Bend National Park, TX
79834

See Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Texas, a unit of the National Park System.

Rogue River
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Emerging from the western slope of Oregon's Cascade Mountains, the Rogue winds across farmlands and orchards before passing through wilderness to the Pacific Ocean.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 84.5 miles.
Acreage—25,999 Federal: 21,657 Nonfederal: 4,342.

Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
P.O. Box 708
St. Croix Falls, WI 54024

See Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisconsin, a National Park System unit.

Saint Joe River
Idaho Panhandle National Forest, P.O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

This central Idaho river offers outstanding scenery, good fishing, and plenty of wildlife.
Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 67.3 miles.
Acreage—21,803 Federal: 21,644 Nonfederal: 159.

Salmon River, Middle Fork
Challis National Forest
Forest Service Building
Challis, ID 83226

Churning through central Idaho's wilderness, this river remains as primitive as it was during the explorations of the Lewis and Clark expedition.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 104 miles.
Acreage—32,000 Federal: 30,218 Nonfederal: 1,782.

Salmon River
Salmon National Forest
Forest Service Bldg.
Salmon, ID 83467

This is the famous "River of No Return" that flows through a wilderness in central Idaho bearing the same name. The river is noted for its whitewater.
Authorized: July 23, 1980. Length: 125 miles.

Salmon Wild River
Kobuk Valley National Park
P. O. Box 287
Kotzebue, AK 99752

Salmon Wild River, located within Kobuk Valley National Park, Alaska, is small but exceptionally beautiful, with deep, blue-green pools and many rock outcroppings. Vegetation ranges from alpine tundra to treeless bogs.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 70 miles.

Selawik River
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503

Lying entirely within the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, this river is one of the major drainages of the Kobuk region of northwest Alaska. The river is known for its fishing and variety of wildlife.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 160 miles.

Sheenjek River
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503

Flowing out of Alaska's Romanzof Mountains, this river travels 205 miles to join the Porcupine River near its junction with the mighty Yukon. The protected portion lies entirely within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 160 miles.

Skagit River
Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
1601 Second Avenue Building
Seattle, WA 98101

The Skagit and its Cascade, Sauk, and Suiattle tributaries feed into Puget Sound in northern Washington. The area features rugged canyons, glacier-clad mountains, and densely forested slopes.
Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 157.5 miles.
Acreage—34,650 Federal: 16,605 Nonfederal: 18,045.

Smith River
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

U.S. Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

The Smith, including 43 tributaries that are also protected, is the only major undammed river system in California. The river is an important stream for fish and is shaded by the towering redwoods of Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park as it passes by the northern boundary of the park on its way to the Pacific Ocean.
Authorized: Jan. 19, 1981. Length: 329 miles.

Snake River
Hells Canyon
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 907
Baker, OR 97814

Traversing Hells Canyon, the deepest gorge on the North American continent, the Snake is famed for whitewater boating and fishing.
Authorized: Dec. 31, 1975. Length: 66.9 miles.
Acreage—17,546 Federal: 15,411 Nonfederal: 2,135.

Tinayguk Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Alaska's Tinayguk River is the largest tributary of the North Fork of the Koyukuk. Both lie entirely within the pristine environment of Gates of the Arctic National Park.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 44 miles.

Tlikakila Wild River
Lake Clark National
Park and Preserve
701 C Street, Box 61
Anchorage, AK 99513

Located about 100 air miles west of Anchorage in Lake Clark National Park, Alaska, Tlikakila Wild River is closely flanked by glaciers, 10,000-foot high rock-and-snow-capped mountains, and perpendicular cliffs.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 51 miles.

Trinity River
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

U.S. Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

This major tributary of California's Klamath River is located in heavily forested, mountainous terrain. The lower river flows through the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.
Authorized: Jan. 19, 1981. Length: 203 miles.

Tuolumne River
Stanislaus National Forest
19777 Greenley Road
Sonora, CA 95370

National Park Service
Yosemite National Park
P.O. Box 577
Yosemite National Park, CA
95389

The Tuolumne originates from snowmelt off Mounts Dana and Lyell in Yosemite National Park and courses 54 miles before crossing into Stanislaus National Forest. The national forest segment contains some of the most noted whitewater in the high Sierras and is an extremely popular rafting stream. The park segment provides views of some of America's most spectacular scenery.
Authorized: Sept. 28, 1984. Length: 83 miles.

Unalakleet River
U.S. Bureau of Land
Management
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

This Northwest Alaska river is best known for its fishing. King, chum, and pink salmon, grayling, and arctic char are its major fish.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 80 miles.

Upper Delaware River
Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324

See Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River, Pennsylvania, a National Park System unit.

Verde River
Prescott National Forest
P.O. Box 2549
Prescott, AZ 86302

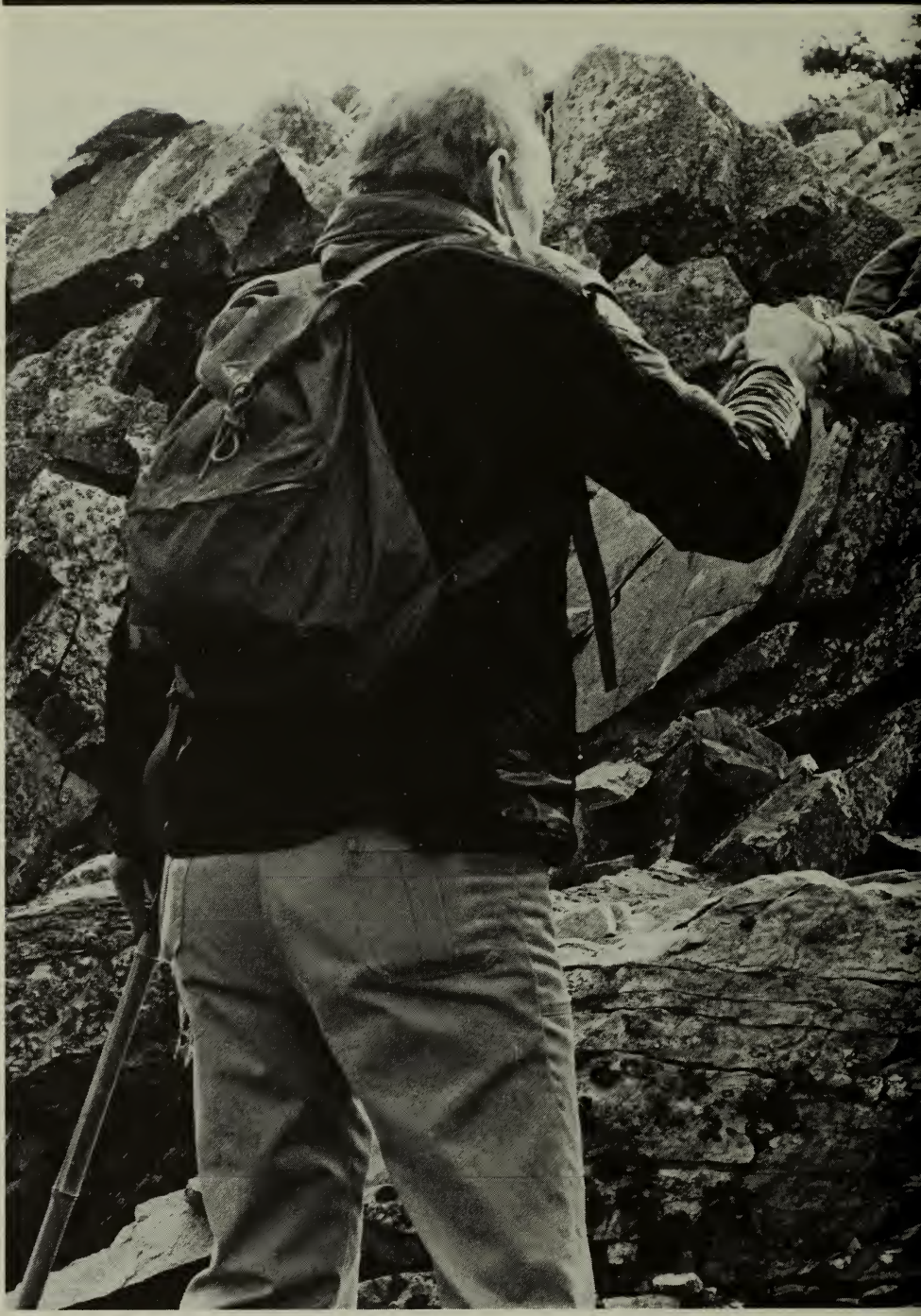
This central Arizona river flows through highly varied and distinctive terrain, including vistas with sharp peaks, serrated ridges, isolated peaks with distinctive color contrasts, and deep canyons displaying unusual configurations and colors. Threatened and endangered plant and fish populations live here.
Authorized: Aug. 28, 1984. Length: 40.5 miles.

Wind River
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503

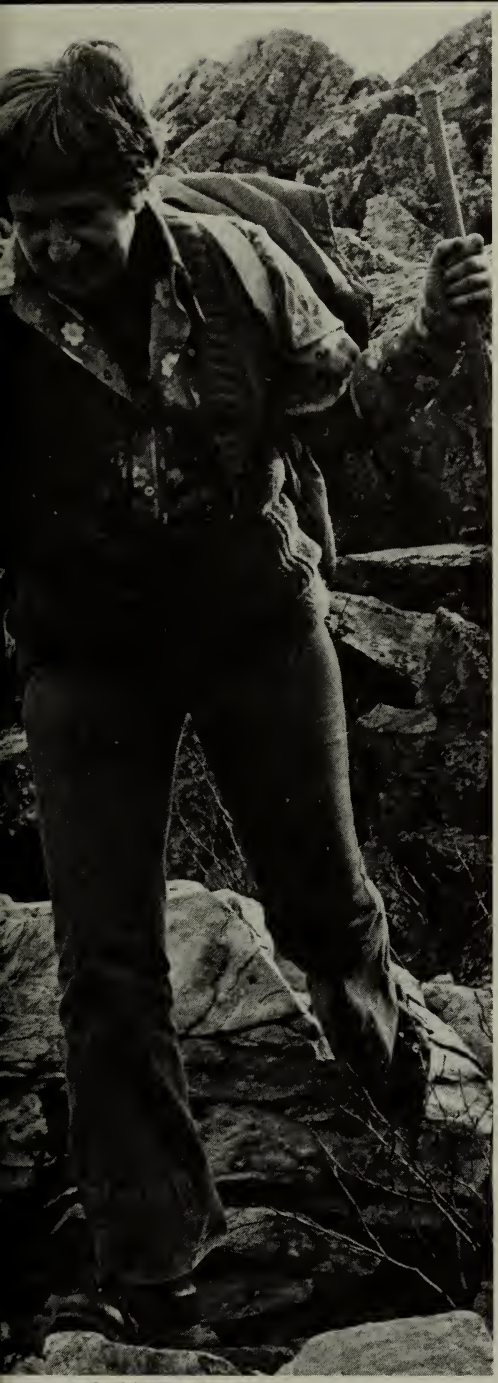
One of the wild and scenic rivers within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, this stream flows through a wide variety of vegetation and scenery.
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 140 miles.

Wolf River
Menominee Restoration
Committee
P.O. Box 397
Keshena, WI 54135

Noted as one of the most scenic and rugged rivers in the Midwest, the Wolf flows through the Menominee reservation.
NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 25 miles.



National Trails System



Appalachian National Scenic Trail

On October 2, 1968, the Congress enacted Public Law 90-543, the National Trails System Act. The act calls for establishing trails in both urban and rural settings for persons of all ages, interests, skills, and physical abilities. Further, it promotes the public access to, travel within, and enjoyment and appreciation of those trails.

The System was initially composed of three classes of trails—scenic, recreational, and side or connecting. The law designated the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail, two long-distance trails winding through some of the most striking natural beauty in the country, as the first national scenic trails. The law further proposed that 14 other trails be studied to determine if they met the criteria for possible Congressional designation as future national scenic trails. Today, there are eight national scenic trails and other potential trails continue to be studied.

National Scenic and Historic Trails are designated by an act of Congress. The National Recreation Trails, which vary in length and are managed by public or private agencies, are designated by the Secretary of the Interior or, if within National Forests, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

A National Recreation Trail is a trail in the National Trails System that is fully developed and ready to be used at the time of designation. This action is certified by the administering agency, which also must assure that the trail will be opened for public use for at least ten years following designation.

As of this writing, 752 National Recreation Trails have been designated throughout the country. They are located in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico with a total length of more than 8,100 miles. Sixty-two are managed by the National Park Service and provide 485 miles for hiking, nature study, biking, canoeing, horseback riding, and crosscountry skiing. Two of the trails are designed for use by the blind and nine are accessible to outdoor enthusiasts confined to wheelchairs.

As administrator of the National Trails System, the National Park Service encourages other public and private agencies to develop, maintain, and protect trails; expand and designate trails within the parks; and where feasible, cooperate with and support the efforts of the trails community nationwide.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

National Park System unit.

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
Director, Recreation Management, U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, DC 20013

In close proximity to the continental divide, the trail extends from the Canadian border in Glacier National Park, Montana, through Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico to Mexico.
Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 3,100 miles.

Florida National Scenic Trail
Director, Recreation Management, U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, DC 20013

The trail runs north from Everglades National Park and through Big Cypress, the Kissimee Prairie and various national and state forests. LIMITED DEVELOPMENT.
Authorized: March 28, 1983. Length: 1,300 miles.

Ice Age National Scenic Trail
Midwest Region
National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, NE 68102

Winding through Wisconsin, the trail links together the nine units of the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve. Both the 1,000-mile hiking trail and the 950-mile bike route traverse Wisconsin's glacial heritage.
Authorized: Oct. 3, 1980.

Iditarod National Historic Trail
Alaska Region
National Park Service
2525 Gambell Street
Anchorage, AK 99503

One of the Alaska Gold Rush Trails, this 2,037-mile trail extends from Seward to Nome and is composed of a network of trails and side trails developed during the gold rush era at the turn of the century. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
Midwest Region
National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, NE 68102

The trail commemorates the route of the 1804-06 Lewis and Clark Expedition from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia River, and return. Approximately 4,500 miles of water routes, planned trails, and marked highways follow the outbound and return routes. Almost 500 public and private recreation and historic sites along the trail provide for public use and interpretation of the expedition, including eight National Park Service areas.

Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail
Rocky Mountain Region
National Park Service
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225

This 1,300-mile trail follows the route over which Brigham Young led the Mormon adherents from Nauvoo, Illinois, to the site of modern Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1847. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail
Southeast Region
National Park Service
Richard B. Russell Building
75 Spring Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

National Park System unit.

North Country National Scenic Trail
Midwest Region
National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, NE 68102

The route of the North Country Trail extends 3,200 miles from Crown Point, New York, to the Missouri River and Lake Sakakawea in North Dakota, where it intersects the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail at Garrison Dam. Approximately 800 miles of existing trails that follow the route of the trail are open to public use. Additional miles are being developed.

Oregon National Historic Trail
Pacific Northwest Region
National Park Service
83 South King Street, Suite 211
Seattle, WA 98104

The 2,000-mile trail took pioneers westward from Independence, Missouri, to the vicinity of modern Portland, Oregon, 1841-48. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail
Southeast Region
National Park Service
75 Spring Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

This is the 272-mile path followed by a band of revolutionary patriots through parts of Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina to Kings Mountain, South Carolina, where they defeated the British in 1780.
Authorized Sept. 8, 1980.

Pacific Crest Trail
Director, Recreation Management, U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, DC 20013

Extending from the Mexico-California border northward along the mountain ranges of California, Oregon, and Washington, the trail reaches the Canadian border near Ross Lake, Washington.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 2,600 miles.

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

National Park System unit.

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